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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 186

July 30, 1966

No. 4511

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INTERNATIONAL

THURSDAY, 21st JULY, 1966

company cancelling all pre cancelling all previous price lists due to purchase tax amendments

PRODUCT	RETAIL PRICE	TRADE PRICE Per Doz.	P. TAX Per Doz.
'Anadin' Tablets 4's	7d	4/	
'Anadin' Tablets 20's	2/6	18/7	5/I
,, ,, 50's	4/10	36/	9/11
1001	8/3	61/6	16/11
'Anne French' Cleansing Milk sml	2/4	16/8	4/7
	3/10		
" " " " med		27/5	7/6
" " " " lge	7/8	54/11	15/1
" Moisture Cream Cleanser (tubes)	3/7	25 /8	7/1
" " Golden Tan	2/7	19/3	5/4
'Ban-O-Dor'	5/10	41/9	11/6
'Bismag' Powder med	2/4	17/5	4/9
" ,, lge	4/1	30 /5	8/4
,, Tablets 75's	2/4	17 /5	4 /9
,, ,, 165's	4/1	30/5	8/4
'BiSoDoL' Powder med	2/1	15/6	4/3
,, ,, lge	4/1	30/5	8 /4
'BiSoDoL' Tablets 30's	2/1	15/6	4 /3
,, , 100's	5/1	37/11	10/5
'BiSoDoL' Rollmints		7/5	2/-
'Campanind M' Mant Bananan	2/7	119/3	5/4
'Compound W' Wart Remover'Dristan' Decongestant Tablets 12's	3/1		6/4
2.4%		23/	9/11
,, ,, ,, ,, 24's	4/10	36 /	Exempt
'Dristan' Nasal Mist	4/	36/	7/4
'Fibrosine' Balm	3/7	26/9	
'Freezone' Corn Remover	2/4	17/5	4/9
'Glomax' Tablets	5/	45 /	Exempt
'Immac' Cream Hair Remover sachets	1/6	10/9	2/11
,, ,, ,, ,, std	4/1	29/2	8/
,, ,, ,, lge	6/8	47 /8	13/1
'Kolynos' Super White Dental Cream std	2/5	18/	4/11
,, ,, ,, ,, lge	3/5	25/6	7 /
'Kolynos' Chlorophyll Toothpaste	2/5	18/	4/11
'Kolynos' Fluoride Toothpaste	2/5	18/	4/11
'Kolynos' Denture Fixative med	2/	18/	Exempt
,, ,, lge	3/3	29/3	Exempt
'Kolynos' Denture Powder med	2/1	15/6	4/3
" " " " lge	3/1	23 /	6/4
'Pineate' Honey Cough-Syrup	2/10	21/	5/9
'Preparation H' Ointment	4/7	34/1	9/4
'Preparation H' Suppositories 6's	3/7	26/9	7/4
rreparation in suppositories os		44/9	12/4
,, ,, ,, l2's	6/		
'Reudel' Bath Salts	2/6	18/7	5/I
'Targon' Oil and Tar Remover	2/6	22/6	Exempt
'Tramil' Tablets 12's	3/6	31/6	Exempt
,, ,, 48's	7/6	67/6	Exempt
'Sek' Ointment (Athlete's Foot)	3/1	23 /	6 /4

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., • 12 CHENIES ST • LONDON • W.C.I

Volume 186

JULY 30, 1966

No 4511

LSD-25

FURTHER CONTROLS PRESCRIBED

THE Home Secretary, concerned by the misuse of LSD-25, especially by young people, has decided that the substance and certain other hallucinogenic substances should be controlled under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964.

Accordingly the Minister has pre-pared a draft Order (H.M. Stationery Office, price fivepence) which was laid before Parliament on July 21. His decision followed consultation with the Poisons Board and among the other hallucinogenic substances to be controlled are psilocybin and mescaline. The draft Order has to be approved by resolution of each House of Parliament before being made by the Home Secretary. It will come into operation at the expiration of thirty days beginning with the day on which it is made. LSD-25 and psilocybin were controlled under the Poisons law in that they may be supplied only to doctors and research workers. It is not, however, an offence to be in unauthorised possession of the drugs. The effect of control under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act is that manufacturers and dealers in bulk are required to be registered, import is prohibited except under licence, and persons, unless they have professional needs, who obtain the drug other than on prescription commit an offence. Control has been applied by using generic descriptions of the substances so as to ensure that any new derivative may be automatically controlled. The substances involved are:

Lysergamide and its N-alkyl derivatives Hydroxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamines; their esters or ethers.

Mescaline.

Any salts of the above substances.

Substances containing any proportion of the above substances except, in the case of lysergamide and its salts, living plants or plant seeds which may contain them; and, in the case of mescaline and its salts, living plants which may contain them.

Tetanus a World Problem

W.H.O. STUDY PUBLISHED

OVER 50,000 people die every year of tetanus—more than are killed by smallpox, rabies, plague, anthrax, poliomyelitis, and many other infectious diseases that receive much more attention from the health authorities and the public. A study published in W.H.O. Bulletin (Vol. 34, No. 1)

draws attention to the continuing importance of the infection, which is still found in all parts of the world, though becoming rare in industria-lised countries. Vaccination with tetanus toxoid, discovered forty years ago, has contributed greatly to the control of tetanus in the developed countries, but even before vaccination was introduced the incidence of tetanus was falling in Europe, Canada, the United states, Japan and Australia, owing to the mechanisation of agriculture, the use of chemical fertilisers rather than animal dung, better education and health services. In some tropical areas as many as sixty to eighty newborns in each 1,000 live births contract tetanus, states the report. Lack of elementary hygiene is also reported to facilitate tetanus infection in women following childbirth and abortion; and also after vaccination, chronic ulcerations, otitis, parasitic and infectious skin diseases. In non-vaccinated populations, children under fifteen are the chief victims. In all parts of the world men appear to be more sensitive to tetanus toxin than women, particularly among newborn children and people over fifty. Despite advances in treatment, tetanus is still fatal in about one-half of all cases, but the case fatality rate varies widely: in Japan, the Philippines and the United States 60-78 per cent. of patients die, against only 40-50 per cent. in Africa, Asia and Europe.

Institute's Study Tour

NON-MEMBERS INVITED

THE Institute of Pharmacy Management is inviting non-members to join members of the Institute and their families on a tour to study pharmaceutical conditions in Norway. The party leaves Newcastle upon Tyne for Oslo on October 15 on board the M/S "Braemar" under the guidance of Professor J. M. Rowson, returning on October 21. First-class accommodation has been reserved and the "Braemar" will be used as an hotel whilst in port. Members will visit retail pharmacies, pharmaceutical firms and institutions. Lectures and discussion groups are being held during the voyage and a full social programme has been arranged, including a visit to the opera and a banquet on board ship. Members and their families will be able to join a sight-seeing tour of the city and daily excursions that have



INSTANT INTEREST: Robinson's Instant foods attracted the interest of Russia's premier Mr. Kosygin when he and Mr. Harold Wilson visited the Reckitt & Colman stand during their tour of the British Industrial Fair in Moscow recently. Mr. Kosygin is seen examining a packet of Robinson's Instant banana cereal.

been arranged for the benefit of nonpharmacists. Inclusive fee is £40, with reduced terms for children under fourteen. Applications should be made to the Institute secretary, 27 Park View, Hatch End, Middlesex., stating whether single or double cabins are required.

Conference Officers

NOMINATIONS FOR 1966-67

THE British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive has nominated the following officers for 1966-1967. Professor J. B. Stenlake, chairman; Professor J. M. Rowson, treasurer; E. F. Hersant and K. A. Lees, general secretaries. The Executive has also proposed the following persons for election by the Conference to fill the three vacant places on the Executive: Messrs. T. D. Clarke, D. Jack and Mrs. Alice Greenwood. Notice is also given that other nominations to fill the three vacant places on the Executive may be made in writing by any five members before August 8.

Morning Glory Seeds

SALES SUSPENSION LIFTED

THE Home Secretary has been advised that the possible danger arising from the misuse of Morning Glory seeds is negligible, and has agreed that the voluntary suspension on the sale of the seeds may now be lifted. That information was given in a Press notice issued by the Home Office on July 20:

'In March when it was feared the seeds might be misused because of their L.S.D. (lysergic acid) content, the seeds trade agreed to suspend sales pending investigations into the danger by the Pharmaceutical Society. No evidence of harm resulting from the misuse of these seeds has in fact come

to notice in the United Kingdom. A study carried out in the United States by the experts in drug addiction concluded that, as the effects of the lysergic acid content in the seeds were "relatively mild and were dysphoric rather than euphoric, the chances of abuse of Morning Glory seeds becoming widespread do not seem great. They also found that the amount of lysergic acid present in the seeds was too small to constitute a danger. The Home Secretary has consulted the Pharmaceutical Society and the Poisons Board, who see no reason for disagreeing with the American findings. The Home Secretary has written to the trade organisations and the Pharmaceutical Society informing them of his decision.'

Academic Awards

HIGHER DEGREES CONDITIONS STATED

IN its fourth published statement the Council for National Academic Awards sets out the conditions for the award of its higher degrees. First part of the statement deals with the Master of Arts (M.A.) and Master of Science (M.Sc.) degrees, awarded for the successful completion of an approved post-graduate course of study; the second with the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees for success in an approved programme of original work. A post-graduate course of study is seen by the Council as preparing the student for a variety of activities, providing a basis for him to undertake, for example, manufacturing, development or managerial responsibilities in industry, or to undertake research work (academic or industrial). The Council would not approve of courses aimed merely at giving training in particular techniques. Research work

leading to the degree of M.Phil, or Ph.D. should encourage links between colleges and industry, commerce or other appropriate fields of professional activity. Appendices to the report give extracts from the Council's third statement [on first degrees] and define the regulations for research degrees.

Sample Census NIELSEN INVESTIGATION

EARLY in September the Nielsen organisation is organising a detailed 10 per cent. census of retail outlets by type, town-size, area and other characteristics. It will serve as a base for keeping all Nielsen Retail Index services continuously abreast of year to year changes in retail trade. The country covered by the Nielsen sample census is in reality a composite of 500 slices spread from John O'Groats to Land's End, each selected randomly and representing approximately 10 per cent. of its district and involving some 60,000 retail shops. The survey is one of the largest private enumerations ever taken in the United Kingdom.

OVERSEAS NEWS UNITED STATES

Badge for Pharmacists

THE American Pharmaceutical Association is making available to its mem-



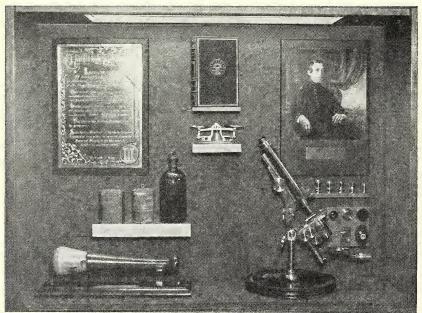
bers a cloth emblem to be displayed on pharmacists' professional jackets and uniforms. The purpose is to identify the wearer's profession and mem-

fession and membership of the Association. Each emblem is just over 3 in in diameter and comprises part of the APhA official seal in green and white on a field of white—the word PHARMACIST is in white on a green field.

CEYLON

Controls For Traders and Prices

Bogus ayurvedic drug manufacturers and quack physicians are ruining the health of a large section of the population of Ceylon states the All - Ceylon Ayurvedic Congress, which has studied a variety of "dangerous drugs" now on the market. The Congress considers the situation to be so serious that it has made representations to the Minister of Health (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene) to take speedy remedial action. Among the suggestions of the Congress, is one that all ayurvedic drug manufacturers should be registered and that the Minister should evolve a method whereby drug manufacturers will be required to name the various ingredients used. Price control of drugs is soon likely to be introduced in Ceylon. The Formulary Committee has almost completed work on a list of drugs whose import will be permitted and a schedule is being prepared by the health authorities. Druggists will have to inform the authorities of the period of effectiveness of every drug in their possession.



FOUNDER'S RELICS DISPLAYED. Feature of a recent Irish Medical Association Exhibition in Limerick, Eire, was a display case designed as a 19th-century pharmacy and containing some of the personal possessions of Dr. E. R. Squibb, who founded the now internationally-known company over a century ago. The case contained personal items including Dr. Squibb's mortar and pestle, ledgers and records of his life's work. The display is on a tour of twenty-seven countries of which Ireland is the first.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE index of retail prices in June was 117.1 against 116.8 in May (January 1962=100).

THE annual report of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain includes a chart showing the checking processes to which all products and advertising of members are subjected.

MR. D. L. Pitt has been appointed manager of the London Design Centre of the Council of Industrial Design, succeeding Mr. J. M. Benoy who is taking up another appointment after seventeen years with the Council.

A MOTION that drugs of addiction should be dispensable only in the limited locality in which they are prescribed was carried as a reference to council at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Exeter, recently.

THE following were among the members of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association elected to the council of the Association for 1966-67: Mr. G. E. Gladwin (sales promotion manager, Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd.) and Mr. B. Powell-Jones controller, Reed Paper (publicity Group).

A PROCESS plant working party is being set up to examine problems of supplying plant to the chemical, petroleum and allied industries. Chairman is Mr. K. Leach (president, British Mechanical Engineering Federation; deputy chairman, Serck Ltd.; and a member of the Mechanical Engineering Economic Development Committee).

THE annual intake of British medical students should be increased from the current level of 2,500 to 3,500, says the British Medical Association in its evidence to the Royal Commission on Medical Education. The B.M.A. also advocates that the would-be general practitioner should spend four years after qualification in vocational training - hospital appointments and work directly relevant to general practice.

SPORT

London Chemists' Golfing Society. A meeting was held at Grimsdyke golf club on July 20. Results: (Medal) Savory & Moore cup and prize, A. J. W. Anderson (4), 72 net Gibbs tankard, D. Spier (14), 73 net. (Stableford) McClure Young trophy and prize, J. A. Bennett (10), 31 points.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Mr. C. Harris (managing director of Hough Hoseason & Co., Ltd.) entertained the Society at Cavendish golf club, Buxton, on the occasion of the Hough Hoseason trophy competition on July 6. Winner was Mr. J. Roylance with Mr. R. Noar second.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS GOLFING SOCIETY. A Stableford competition for the Captain's prize was played at Walton Heath golf club on July 13. Results: 1, G. Roberts (Wyke Green), 39 points; 2, J. F. Needham (Effingham), 38 points; 3, R. Jeffries (Royal Blackheath), 37 points; Scratch to Fourteen Handicap prize, M. Lewis (Shirley Park), 34 points. Fifteen and over Handicap prize, A. Talbot (R.A.C.), 34 points.

Best score on first nine holes, A. F. Reary (Croham Hurst). Best score on last nine holes, R. Hedges (Langley Park). Special prize, J. Widocks (Croham Hurst).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

by Xrayser

An old-fashioned chemist

A prescription was presented to a colleague the other day, accompanied by an anxious inquiry as to whether it could be made up. It was a perfectly straightforward example of the art of dispensing in the shape of an ointment composed of only two ingredients, both of which are in frequent demand. My friend assured the gentleman that the prescription presented no difficulty whatever and would be ready within a short space of time, upon which the customer delivered himself of the opinion that he should have known in the first place to come to an old-fashioned chemist a high compliment indeed. It appears, from the gentleman's conversation, that he had been to a pharmacy whose general appearance does its best to conceal its primary purpose, and had been informed that the "raw materials" (to quote the customer) were not in stock. I saw the prescription myself and I find it difficult to believe that that was so. If it were, the shop—I cannot bring myself to call it "pharmacy"—had no right to have its name on the list of an Executive Council. If, on the other hand, the prescription was refused because it was too much trouble to prepare it, the sooner the shop concerned gives up its pharmaceutical disguise the better. It is difficult to preserve an attitude of ethical detachment in such a situation. My colleague assures me that that was by no means the first occasion on which the same thing had occurred, and there can be no excuse for what could readily be described—and not unjustly as professional misconduct. Pharmacy's endeavour must be to give a full pharmaceutical service, and in the cases to which I refer there was failure to discharge professional obligation. In each case the need was met in pharmacies which continue, despite pressure, to look pharmaceutical, and on each occasion the customer sensed a difference. There may be a lesson in that.

To name or not

Not a week passes but there is some pronouncement for or against the naming of dispensed medicines. In last week's issue (p. 72) we learn that the House of Lords has discussed the matter without any final solution. One might have thought that the agreement reached in the 1966 edition of the British National Formulary would have resolved the situation for the time being, but evidently that recommendation does not meet with the approval of the Committee on Safety of Drugs. The annual report of that body advises that there should be a change in the convention whereby a pharmacist includes the name of the medicine on containers of prescribed medicines only when specifically directed to do so by the prescriber. The Committee believe that any suggestion that patients should be kept in ignorance is inconsistent with contemporary medical thought. On occasions when disclosure might be undesirable, a doctor could give clear indications when writing the prescription. I wish the Committee had been more specific. What form is the clear indication to take? A written instruction on the prescription that no disclosure of the contents is to be made could, if clearly writen, have a disastrous effect on the patient. I think the Committee's reasoning is faulty. The attitude expressed by the B.N.F. Committee seems to me to be sound and sensible. If the doctor wants the nature of the drug to be disclosed, he has only to say so. And, as I wrote recently, clear instructions for the taking of the medicine are vitally important as a safety precaution.

A. L. Bacharach

"In music, an instant of true appreciation and perception is worth an age of learning and lore." The words were written by Mr. A. L. Bacharach, whose death you reported last week. He was a man of learning who reached the pinnacle of his own profession and whose scientific achievements received wide recognition. The sentence I quote is from a preface to The Musical Companion, which was edited by Mr. Bacharach — a delightful work which shows the merit of a wide

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Successful Part III candidates

IN the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (Part III) held during June, the following candidates satisfied the examiners in the subjects indicated (a = pharmaceutics II; b = pharmaceutics III; c = pharmacology; d = pharmaceutical chemistry III).

BIRMINGHAM

BRETTLE, SHEILA G., Halesowen

CALLENDER, C. A., Brighton (b,d) CARRINGTON, C., Rednal (a,c,d) CHESHIRE, Ruth D., Wolverhampton

(a,b,c,d)

DARBY, P., Halesowen (a,b,d) Degville, K., Birmingham (a,b,c,d) EARNSHAW, Susan M., Birmingham (a.b)

FILLINGHAM, B. H., Birmingham

FORREST, P. D., West Bromwich (a,b,c,d)

FOSTER, R. A., Wolverhampton (a,b,c,d)

FOWLER, Pauline M., Birmingham (a,b,c,d)

GRAINGER, R. D., Dudley, (b.c) HARIA, Amratlal K., Birmingham (a,b,c,d)

HARRIS, D. W., Birmingham (a,b,c,d) HODGES, J. C., Worcester (a,b,c,d)
HYDE, R., Bilston (a,b,c,d)
KIRK, M. J., Nottingham (b,d)
LIM, Chin P., Birmingham (b)
LINDON, W. B., Coventry (a,b,c,d)

LUCAS, Janice A., Birmingham (a,b,c,d)MORRIS, Jennifer E., Wolverhamp-

ton (a,b,c,d) PREEN, Margaret F., Selly Oak (a,b,c,d)

ROUND, K. G., Dudley (d) Scoular, W. D., Liverpool (d) SHARP, K. E., Barnt Green (a,b,d) SMITH, M. C., Willenhall (a,b,c,d) TRENT, D. F., Birmingham (b,c,d) TURNER, J. K., Birmingham (a,b,c,d) WEIGHAM, Gillian A., Holywell (a,b,c,d)

Weeks, L., Birmingham (a,b,c)

ADELEYE, Olabode A., Brockley (c) ARMSTRONG, P. S., Dronfield

(a,b,c,d) ASLAM, M., Doncaster (c,d) BALODIS, Anita 1., Leeds (d)
BANNISTER, G. A., Pudsey (a,b,c,d) BATEMAN, Patricia D., Sheffield

(a,b,c,d) Втоом, В. I., Leeds (a) BOOKER, R., Leigh (a,b,c,d) BOYD, R. W., Driffield (a,b,c,d) BRIGGS, Yvonne J., Chorley

(a,b,c,d) BROCH, G., Leeds (a,b,c,d)
BROWN, M. E., Coventry (b,d)
BROWN, Susan, Burton (a,b,c,d) Brown, Susan K., Bridlington

(b,c,d) CARNEY, I. F., Lenton (a,b,c,d) CHAN, U Liem, Bradford (c,d) CHEE, Say H., Shepherds Bush (c,d) CH'NG, Hung S., Lewisham (a,b,c,d) COLLIER, J. J., Ashton-under-Lyne

(a b, c, d)COOK, P. C., Smethwick (a,b,c,d) Davidson, Joyce, Nelson (a,b,c,d) DEAN, Joyce, Leeds (a,b,c,d) DILLON, M. F., Leicester (c,d) EATOUGH, Elizabeth M., Burnley

(a,b,c,d) FITZSIMMONS, R. D., Bedlington

(a,b,c,d)
FREEMAN, M. L., Leeds (c)
GAFFNEY, A. M., Bradford (a,b,c,d)
GALLAGHER, P. S., Halifax (a,b,c,d) GIBSON, P. R., West Hartlepool (a,b,c,d)

GOODALL, G. W., York (a,c,d)

GRAINGER, Susan L., Waltham

Abbey (a,b,c,d)
GUILLEM, W., Chilwell (a,b,c,d)
HAIGH, D., Wakefield (a,b,c,d)
HARRIS, J. W., Burton-on-Trent (a.b.c.d)

HENMAN, F. D., Skipton (a,b,c,d) HINDLE, M. W., Dewsbury (a,b,c,d) JACKSON, G. T., Leeds (a,b,d) JAWAD, M. A., Bradford (a,c,d) JOHNSTON, D. R., St. Annes-on-Sea

(a,b,c,d)

(b.c.d)

JONES, C. J., Manchester (a,b,c,d) JONES, Pamela H., Leeds (d) JONES, T., Hull (a,b,c,d) KASSIM, A. H., Bradford (c,d) King, J. R., Nottingham (a,b,c,d) KOWALCZYK, Barbara A., Leeds (d) LOCKWOOD, J. C., Ashton-under-

Lyne (a,b,c,d) LOVELAND, M. R., Peterborough (a,b,c,d)

LUNN, Valerie M., Tipton (a,b,c,d) NORMAN, G. J., Tumperley (b,c,d) OYSTON, J. R. H., York (a,d) PEARCE, R. D., Leeds (c) PEMBERTON, Sheelagh M., Burnley

RIDGWAY, M. W., Leeds (a,c,d) ROBINSON, J. G., Bradford (b,c,d) Rowley, A., Chesterfield (a,d) SANGKAIMOOK, Boonchai, Brighton

SHACKLETON, E. M., Keighley (a,b,d)

Sмітн, D. L., Blackburn (a,b,c,d) SMITH, D. N., Leeds (a,b) STEELE, H., Wakefield (b,c,d) SUTCLIFFE, I., Oldham (a,b,c,d) THOMAS, Janet, Leeds (a,b,c,d) TODD, I. G., Burnley (b,c,d) VINING, J. D., Littleborough

(a,b,c,d) Walton, Barbara L., Bradford (a,b,c,d)

Wнітworтн, J., Bessacarr (a,b,c,d) WILKINSON, Christine M., Netherton (a,d)

WOOD, M. R., Leeds (a,b,d) WRIGHT, D. S., Huddersfield (a,b,c,d)

Young, D. J., Cleethorpes (a,b,c,d)

BRISTOL

ADAMS, Catherine F. T., Bristol (b,c) ALLEN, A. A., Plymouth (d)
BARBER, A. R., Dunstable (a,b,c,d) Brown, T. K., Burton-on-Trent (a,b,c,d) BULL, P. J., Bristol (a,b,c,d)

CARE, R. K., Bristol (c) CLARK, Margaret J., Sheffield (a,c,d) Crane, Mary A., Bristol (a,b,c,d)
Dean, A. G., Cheltenham (a,b,c,d)
Dean, Diane C., Burnley (a,c,d)
EWART, Susan, Chesham (a,b,c,d) GREATWOOD, M., Brynmawr (b)

HARRIS, Isobel S., Bristol (a,b,c,d) HAYDON, A. P., Exeter (a,b,c,d) HUDD, R. J., Poole (a,c,d) HUTCHINGS, Jennifer W., Bristol (a,b,c,d)

JAMES, B. D., Bristol (d) JONES, Marilyn, Swansea (b) LAVINGTON, Pauline, Blandford (a,b,c,d)

ORGAN, R. J., Bath (a) PAIGE, J. B., Bristol (a,b,c,d) ROBERTS, Maureen E. A., Callington

STURGESS, Paula, Wellingborough (a,b,c,d) TASKER, H. W., Shrivenham (b,c,d) THOMAS, M. V., Bristol (b,c,d) THOMPSON, D. C., Swindon (a,b,c,d) TRAIN, F. L., Swindon (a,b,c,d) TURNER, Gillian A., Bristol (b,c,d) WEEKES, J. J. B., Newton Abbot (c) WICKHAM, G. R. W., Exeter (a,b,c,d)

CARDIFF

BESBRODE, B. J., Cardiff (a,b,c,d) Brangham, G. V., Cwmbran (a,c,d) BREEZE, J. C., Prestatyn (a,b,c,d)
BRIDE, R. M. A., Cardiff (a)
CARPENTER, C. B., Cardiff (a,b,c,d) CROSS, R. W., Birmingham (a) ENOCH, D. T., Neath (a,b,c,d) GETHING, Janet M., Pontypool (a,b,c,d)

JOHN, E. G., Cardiff (a,b,d) JONES, C., Llanelly (a,b,c,d) JONES, R. S., Corwen (a,b,c,d) LEWIS, R., Pengan (a,b,c,d) LODWICK, P., Llanelly (a,c) MAWANI, Esmail N., Plymouth (c) MERALI, M. P., Manyblbon (a,b,c,d) Monks, Carol W., Cardiff (a,b,c,d) PARRY, M., Llanelly (a,b,c,d) PATEL, Chimanlal M., Cardiff (c) PRINCE, A. C., Southampton (c,d) REES, H. H., Neath (a,b,c,d) THOMAS, C. H., Swansea (a,b,c,d) THOMAS, G., Cardiff (a,b,c,d)

LEICESTER

Allsop, June, Leicester (a,b,c,d) ARABA, Shadiat M., Kensington (a,c) BEAUFOY, A. J., Coventry (a,b,c,d) Boswell, G. N., Leigh-on-Sea (a) BRACKENBROUGH, D. M., Sheffield (a,b,c,d)

BUCKNALL, Ada R., Nuneaton (a,b,c,d)

CARR, Marie, Stoke-on-Trent (a,b,d) CARSON, O. P. R., Wellington (a,b,c,d)

CHADWICK, Susan A., Rochdale (a,c,d)

CHALK, J., Leicester (a,c,d) CHALLONER, T. C., Leicester (a) COCKBURN, Sheena J., Wellingborough (a,b,c,d)

COLEMAN, Mary, Leicester (a,b,c,d) CUMPER, Rosemary J., Chepstow (a,c,d)

DAVIES, Pamela S., Wrexham (a,b,c,d)

Ellis, Vivienne M., Budlington (a,b,c,d) EMBURY, Patricia, Stoke-on-Trent (a)

EMMANUEL, B. A., Wrexham (a,b,c,d)

FANE, Margaret L., Coventry (a,b,c,d)

FORBES, Jill, Shrewsbury (b,c,d) GOODACRE, Pauline D., Spalding (b,c,d)

GRAHAM, G. M., Haverhill (a,b) HARDY, P. H., Birmingham (a,b,c,d) HARMAN, R. P., Reading (a,b,c,d) HARVEY, D. J., Chesterfield (d) HEWITT, J. A., Swarthmoor (b,c,d) HUGHES, M. A., Leicester (a,b,c,d) Hughes-Jones, R. T., Pwllheli (a,b,c,d)

JAGER, Dorothy E., Leicester (a) Jones, Bridget M., Kettering (a,b,c,d) KELLY, S. M., Shelton Lock (a.b.c.d) LALANI, Mansurali A. P., Leicester

(a,d) Lockwood, Janine S., Leicester (a,b,c,d)

LYCETT, Janice I., Cannock (a,b,c,d) MANDER, J. E., Birmingham (a,b,c,d)

MARTIN, P. T., Mold (b,c,d)
MINTER, Patricia A., Hornchurch (a,b,c,d)

MORTIMER, K. V., Banbury (b,c,d) MOSAKU, C. O., Leicester (a,b,c,d) NIBLETT, R. G., Swindon (a,b,c,d) OSBORNE, C. J., Derby (a,b,c,d)

PATEL, Suryakant R., Leiœster (a,b,c,d) PAUN, Manharlal D., Leicester

(a,b,c,d) Powell, P. G., Derby (a,b,c,d) Powell, T. J., Wrexham (a,b,c,d) Purdie, D. I., Leicester (a,b,c,d) Reed, C. L., Leicester (b,d)

RELF, T. J., Burton-on-Trent (a,b,c,d)

RAWLINGS, Rita M., Leicester (a,c,d SEXTON, G. D., Lemington (a,b,c,d) SKELLETT, P. R. P., Lincoln (a,b,c,d) SMITH, M. A., Spalding (a,b,c,d) TYLER, Jacqueline A., Derby

(a,b,c,d) WICKS, C., Norwich (a,b,c,d) WITTON-DAVIES, Catherine, Leicester (a,b,c,d)

ZELLICK, P. H., Finchley (a,b,c,d)

LIVERPOOL

ASHCROFT, N., Worsley (b,d)
BARLOW, G. M., Manchester (a,b,c,d)
BASSETT, M. C. J., Albrighton (a,b,c,d)

COLEMAN, A. S., Liverpool (a,b,c,d) Соре, Р. J., Wistaston (a,b,c,d) Соок, D. C., Tranmere (a,b,c,d) CUNLIFFE, L., Douglas (a,d) FIELDS, Janet, Flixton (a,b,c,d) FLEET, D. M., Liverpool (a,b,c,d) FOWLER, M. C., Higher Bebington

(a,b,c,d) GERRARD, A. F., Wigton (a,b,c,d) GRAY, R. D., Wirral (a,b,c,d) HAYWARD, J., Liverpool (a,b,d) HUMPHRIES, Vivienne, Gainsborough

(a,b,c,d)HUGHES, Margaret A. E., Liverpool (a,b,c,d)

JACOBS, M. R. Liverpool (a,b,d) JOHNSTON, C. A., Crosby (a,b,c,d) JONES, F. M., Liverpool (a,b,c,d) JONES, Lesley M., Liverpool (a,b,c,d) KAYE, D. M., Willaston (a,b,c,d) Lawless, J., Liverpool (a,b,c,d) Manley-Rollings, T., Wigan (a) MUSKER, Carol M., Wallasey

(a,b,c,d) PIERCY, W. A., Liverpool (a,b,d) PILLING, R., Preston (a,b,c,d)
RIDING, R. R., Liverpool (a,b,c,d)
SANDHAM, L. M., Sheffield (a,c,d) Schofield, J., Liverpool (a,b,c,d)

(a,b,c,d) SOLOMON, A., Liverpool (b,c,d) TAYLOR, Ann, Liverpool (a,b,c,d) THOMAS, S., Liverpool (d) TICE, P. G., Chorlton-cum-Hardy (b,c,d)

SMART, Elizabeth I., Huyton

WATTERSON, C. J., Liverpool

WROE, D. L., Manchester (a,b,c,d)

POR TSMOUTH

BAYLISS, F. R., Hayling Island (b,d) BERRY, N. J., Selsdon (b,d) BLOOR, J. R., Kidderminster (a,b,c,d)

Brebner, R. N., Gosport (b,c,d) Brick, S. I., Finsbury Park (c) Brown, Shirley A., Waterlooville (b,c,d)

CHARTER, R. G., Portsmouth (b,c,d) Cox, D. W., Parkstone (b,d) Cross, E., Southampton (a,b,c,d) DRAPER, Marion, Sandown (a,b,c,d) EGAN, P. N. E., Southsea (a,b,c,d) ELLIS, Anne M., Guildford (a,b,c,d) FORD, C. L., Cosham (a,b,c,d) FRANCOIS, J. K., Earls Court, (c) GAMBLIN, P., Portsmouth (b,c,d) GRIFFITH, G. J., Sidcup (b,c,d)

GUDKA, Sobhagchand P, Camberwell (a,b)
JUDELSON, M. L., Edgware (a)
LOTT, B. J., Bottley (b,c,d)

McGarvey, Jane C., Portsmouth

(b,c,d) MESTON, D. R., Portsmouth (b,c,d) Moody, C., Fareham (a,b,c,d) Moore D. J., Southsea (d) NOORMAHOMED, Aziz, Portsmouth (b,c,d)
ODD, R. W., Ramsgate (b,c,d)
PARIKH, Shreekumar B. P., Portsmouth (a,c,d) PECK, J., Fareham (a,b,c,d) PENGELLY, Sandra Y. F. E. J., Tunbridge Wells (b,c,d) RICHARDS, Francis D., Poole (d) RIDDLE, M. J., Southsea (b,c,d) SHARPE, A. M., Southampton (a,b,c,d) Shaw, R., Poole (b,c,d) SHEPHERD, R. G., Fareham (b.c,d)
SHOUSHA, J. F., South Kensington (d)
SOLOMON, V. Z., Southsea (b,c,d) THOMAS, N. C., Norwich (a,b,c,d)
TREMLETT, W. S., Southsea (a,b,c,d)
WARING, C. F., Bexley Heath (a,b,c,d)WHITTINGHAM, C. R., Tonbridge (a,b,c,d)

SUNDERLAND ALI, Gous, Sunderland (b,c,d) ARBON, W. T., Nottingham (a) ATKINSON, Carol A., Sunderland (a,b,c,d)

BARNES, J. J. G., Newcastle (a,b,c,d) BEGG, D. I. R., Sunderland (a,b,c,d) BURNHOPE, G. A., Peterlee (d) Casson, Judith, Carnforth (a,c,d) CHAPMAN, Frances M., Salford (c) CHAUDHRY, M. K., Sunderland (a,d) CHOTAL, Rameshchandra A.,

Camborne (a,b,c,d) DANCER, A. N., Newcastle (a,b,c,d) Dawson, A. M., Stafford (a,c,d) DICKINSON, A., Barton-on-Humber

DODDS, J. A., Blaydon (c)
EDWARDS, D. R., Laycett (a,b,c,d)
ELSTOB, Catherine M., East Boldon (a,b,c,d)

(a,b,c,d)
FLETCHER, J. G., Washington (b)
FORREST, R. S., Sunderland (c,d)
GARNER, P. L., Swinton (d)
GUNSTON, W. G., Sunderland (d)
HARLEY, K., Newcastle-upon-Tyne (a,b,c,d)

HARRISON, Margaret M., West Hartlepool (b,c,d)
HAYNES, M. J. W., Sunderland (c,d)
HELGASON, J., Hull (a,b,c,d)
HUNTER, A., Sunderland (a,b,d) IDOWU, B. O., South Tottenham (a,b,c,d)

IRVINE, Eva S., Whitley Bay (c) JETHWA, Ramnik R. K., Leeds (b,d) KENYON, R. W., Sunderland (d) LAKANU, A. J. B., Sunderland (d) LAWRIE, R. O., Newcastle-upon Tyne (a,b,c,d)

Leigh, K. R., Sunderland (a) Lowe, P. B., Whitley Bay (b,c,d) MANNERS, R., Middlesbrough (a,b,c.d)

MELLOR, B., Stockton Brook (b.c.d) Moody, L., Sunderland (b,c,d) Moody, V. L., Buxworth (a,c,b) MORGAN, L. Rotherham (a.b.c.d) NEWNHAM, Hilary K., Barnsley (a,b,c,d)

PATEL, Chandrakant R., Sunderland (c,d)

PATEL, Davasaran B., Sunderland (b) PATEL, Harsadrai I. A., Newcastleupon-Type (d)

PATEL, Mahesh B. C., Sunderland (b) PHILIP, E. M., Hebburn (d) PHILLIPS, A. D., Newcastle-upon-Tyne (a,b,c,d)

POLLARD, M. M., South Shields (a,b,c,d)

POTTS, D. H., Sunderland (a,b,c,d) REE, T. W., Sunderland (a,b,c,d) REMEDIOS, B. F. J., Sunderland (a,c,d)

RITCHIE, Charlotte R., Cleadon (b,c,d)

RODRIGUEZ, H. F. V., Sunderland

SHAH, Kantilal J. M., Sunderland (b,c,d)

SHUKLA, Jagjit S., Hull (c,d) SLEE, Evelyn M., Hexham (b,c,d) SWAINE, R. B., Guinsby (a,b,c,d) TAN, Poh H., Earls Court (a,b,c,d)
TATTERSALL, W., Blyth (a,b,c,d) TAYLOR, Marilyn J., Whitley Bay (a,b,c,d)

Тнамвіан, S. V., Stamford Hill (c,d) THOMPSON, I. M., Sunderland (a,b,c,d)

THOMPSON, R. F., Bridlington (a,b,c,d)

WALKER, Ann C., Sunderland (a,b,c,d)

WIDDOWSON, Anne, Sheffield (a,b,c,d)

WILLIAMS, Margaret S., Rainow (a,b,c,d)

WILSON, R. E., North Shields (a,b,d)

NORTHERN IRELAND HEALTH SERVICE

Fewer chemists, increased costs in 1965-66

TOTAL cost of the pharmaceutical services in Northern Ireland for the year ended March 31 was £5,635,308. Of that total £5,455,576 was paid to chemists for prescriptions dispensed during the period February 1965 to January 1966. The figures are given in the annual report of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board.

What Chemists Received

f233 was collected by chemists for prescriptions dispensed before February 1, 1965, but not paid for until the year under review. Total amount received by chemists during the received by chemists during the year was £5,465,294, an increase over 1964-65 of £1,183,809 (27-65 per cent.). During the period for which payments were made during the year 6,255,229 forms were dispensed, an increase of £1,28,242 (23.26). increase of 1,138,842 (22-26 per cent.). Prescriptions increased by 2,102,853 to 9,370,024 (28-94 per cent.). A wide-spread influenza epidemic lasting from the end of December 1965 to mid-March 1966 is held responsible for the large increase in prescriptions dispensed during January and February, more than 1 million being dispensed in each of those months - an all-time record.

Average Per Form

In December 1965 gross average cost per form exceeded 18s. for the first time. Average increase for the year was $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., against 1s. in the previous year. Despite a rise in the first three months of the year there was an average reduction of \(\frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \) per prescription. The rise in cost per form against a fall in cost per prescription is accounted for by a rise in average number of prescriptions per form and the prescribing of low-priced items formerly purchased by the patient.

The number of chemists providing pharmaceutical services fell by twelve to 618 and the number of chemists' shops by eleven to 671. The continued decline in the number of chemists'

shops was not in general, according to the report, detrimental to the service. There was an increase of two in the number of doctors and a reduction of one in the number of practices required to dispense for their patients during the year. The present figures is seventy doctors, operating in fiftythree practices, and catering for 67,969 patients (a fall of 2,547). Ten drugs were added to the list of those for which dispensing doctors may receive payment additional to the d.s-

pensing capitation fee.

Tests carried out on drugs and appliances totalled 103. Of two unsatisfactory results one showed a small discrepancy and the chemist was warned the other was referred to the services committee.

EYE DROPS AND EYE LOTIONS

New procedures under N.H.S.

THE Ministry of Health has agreed with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee on a new procedure to be adopted when contractors dispense eye drops and eye lotions ordered on forms EC10 including EC 10 (HP).

Eye Drops

Orders for eye drops included in the B.N.F., 1966, the British Pharmaceutical Codex and obsolete editions of the B.N.F. (e.g. penicillin eye drops) should be met by dispensing the following volumes:-

QUANTITY	SUPPLY
Up to 15 mils./4 drachm.	1 x 10 mils.
Over 15 mils./ 4 drachm.	
up to and including	
30 mils./ 1 fl. oz.	1 x 20 mils.
Any quantity, over	
30 mils./1 fl. oz.	2 x 20 mils.

The Ministry has also agreed that pharmacists may purchase ready pre-pared eye drops of chloramphenicol, phenylephrine and sulphacetamide that have to be dispensed by B.P.C. method B. Payment for those three eye drop preparations will be on a "list price" basis for ingredient cost and a class 1 fee of 2s. 3d.

Payment for the remaining eye drops in the B.N.F., 1966, other than those available only as proprietary preparations, will be on a net ingredient cost basis and a class 2 (ii) c fee of 4s. 6d. where the prescription is endorsed by

the pharmacist "extemporaneously prepared." To ensure that the correct fee is certified by the pricing bureaux it is essential that such prescriptions should be so endorsed before they are submitted for pricing.

Eve Lotions

Eye lotion of sodium bicarbonate, B.P.C.—It is appreciated that some pharmacies may not be able to undertake the filtration/sterilisation process and the Ministry of Health has agreed that payment for that eye lotion will be on a "list price" basis for ingredient cost and a class 1 fee of 2s. 3d. The lotion will be available in sterile

packs of 6 fl. oz. only.

Eye lotion of sodium chloride,
B.P.C.—Payment for this eye lotion and for those extemporaneously formulated by the prescriber will be on a net ingredient cost basis and a fee of 4s. 6d. Orders for the B.P.C. Supplement, 1966, eye lotions should be met by dispensing the following volumes:—

QUANTITY	SUPPLY							
Up to and including 8 fl. oz. 250 mils.	1 x 6 fl. oz.							
Any quantity exceeding 8 fl. oz. 250 mils.	2 x 6 fl. oz.							

The Ministry of Health has ruled that eye lotions ordered by titles included in a B.N.F. prior to 1966 will continue to receive a fee at the Class 1 rate, namely 2s. 3d.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

WHEN Mr. HAROLD WALKER asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would take steps to prohibit the use of agricultural insecticides containing lethal synthetic poisons, and particularly those based on organo-phosphorus compounds, Mr. JAMES Hoy (Joint Parliamentary Secretary), in a written answer on July 20, said most of the insecticides were based on synthetic compounds. Under the Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme, the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals and its scientific subcommittee had examined comprehensive data on the oral and dermal toxicity and the neurotoxic properties of agricultural insecticides on sale in the U.K. Insecticides were only cleared under the scheme if the Committee was satisfied on the toxic hazards involved.

Retail Price Index

When MR. EDWARD M. TAYLOR asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he had made on the increase in the cost of living that would occur in consequence of the 10 per cent. increase in purchase tax, petrol tax and excise duties, MR. N. MCDERMOT (Financial Secretary, Treasury) said the direct effect of the taxes was estimated to be equivalent to two-thirds of one point on the retail price index. MR. MCDERMOT on the same day replied to another questioner that the additional revenue from the surcharge during the next three months would be about £40 million made up as follows:—from hydrocarbon oil £19m.; beer, wines and spirits £10½m.; purchase tax £10½m. Because the revenue was in some cases payable in arrears the amount collected during the period would be about £25m.

Problem of Drug Addiction

MRS. RENE SHORT asked the Prime Minister about co-ordination of the responsibilities of the Minister of Health, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the social services in order to tackle more effectively the problem of drug addiction among young people. She said there was a serious concern about the lack of Government activity since the publication of the Brain Report. While the Government were doing nothing "children of eleven and twelve are getting 'hooked' on hard drugs." MR. HAROLD WILSON (Prime Minister) agreed there was widespread concern but it did not mean getting the wrong answer in terms of interdepartmental co-ordination. All departments were concerned with the problem and consideration was being given to whether any changes in interdepartmental arrangements were required. The projected Medicines Bill would affect the distribution of some of the departmental functions and the Government would have to decide whether any changes were needed as a result.

Labelling of Medicines

There was a short discussion on the labelling of medicines during question time in the House of Commons on July 25. Mr. Gresham Cooke asked the Minister of Health whether he would recommend to doctors, chemists and manufacturers of drugs that they should accept the Dunlop Committee suggestion that the names of preparations or drugs be written or printed on the bottle or container. Mr. Health) pointed out the Pharmacy and Medicines Act required medicines to be labelled with the name of the substance or its active constituents. The desirability of extending statutory labelling requirements was being considered in the course of the Government's review of medicines legislation, but any alteration of the present convention governing the labelling of dispensed medicines was a matter for the medical and pharmaceutical professions in the first instance. The two professions were currently considering the matter. Mr. Cooke asked the Minister to look at the question sympathetically. There were "millions of bottles" in medicine cupboards and "in the case of an emergency or accident to a child people would not know what was inside the bottle." Mr. ROBINSON replied that he was not unsympathetic to the proposal. In a number of hospitals the medical staff had agreed to authorise the hospital pharmacist to name medicines dis-pensed to outpatients. Many doctors, although not all, shared the view the scheme could be extended to the dispensing of medicines generally. Mr. JOHN RANKIN asked 'Would it not save a great deal of trouble if prescriptions were written in legible English?' MR. B. R. BRAINE recalled that the Dunlop Committee was set up to deal with matters of drugs safety in advance of legislation being introduced. He wanted to know why there should be delay in the matter. Was the Minister aware that there was growing dissatisfaction with his failure to deal administratively with many drug and medicine matters, and that he sheltered behind the promise of legislation which the House had not yet seen. MR. ROBINSON replied that the matter was one that had been raised frequently during the previous Government's term of office. It was not quite so simple as it might appear. Most people agreed there were circumstances in which it might be undesirable for the name to appear on the label. The Dunlop Committee recommendation was being considered by the professions and he would be guided by the outcome of that consideration.

Drug Addiction

DR. SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL asked the Minister of Health for a statement on the setting up of a standing advisory committee on drug addiction as recommended in the Brain report.

MR. ROBINSON.—I am pleased to say that Lord Brain has accepted an in vitation from the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and myself to be chairman of a committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To keep under review the misuse of narcotics and other drugs which are likely to produce dependence and to advise on remedial measures that might be taken or on any other related matters which the Ministers may refer to it"

The names of other members of the committee are being announced so soor as possible.

LEGAL REPORTS

Unauthorised Poisons Sales

THE day after an Ipswich supermarket was prosecuted for selling a cough linctus containing a poison (codeine), two similar prosecutions were successful in Great Yarmouth on July 20. J. Barker & Sons (Great Yarmouth), Ltd., 22 St. Peter's Place, pleaded guilty to selling a poison (contained in Optabs) at 53 Regent Road, Great Yarmouth, not being authorised sellers of poisons, and were fined £20 and ordered to pay £5 costs. Newton Pharmacy, Ltd., 1 Salisbury Road, Great Yarmouth, pleaded guilty to selling morphine in a cough linctus and codeine in headache tablets. They were fined £20 in each case and ordered to pay £5 costs; and fined £10 for using the title "chemist" in connection with the retail sale of goods. Mr. R. C. Killin, for Newton Pharmacy, said that the company had had a pharmacist on the staff until October 1965. When the pharmacist left they stopped dispensing and made every effort to replace him. They could not do so because of a nation-wide shortage of qualified men, said Mr. Killin, although their efforts had even included an approach to the Pharmaceutical Society, who were now bringing the case before the court. There had been no intention, said Mr. Killin, of misleading the public, and the company's labels and nameboard included the word "chemist" because they were still hoping to find a qualified man. They had now given up the unequal struggle. The nameboard was being changed, and the labels, and all goods that came within the regulations were being taken out of stock.

No Release from Undertaking

An application by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany, for a declaration that it might distribute a publication called *Bayer-Berichte* notwithstanding an undertaking given to the court on May 7, 1965, pending judgment in an action against them alleging trade mark infringement and passing off was 'wholly mis-conceived' said Mr. Justice Stamp in the High Court, London, on July 22. The under-

taking had been given by the German company and F.B.A. Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, both defendants in a case brought by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. The defendant companies undertook, pending trial, not to use in the United Kingdom the "Bayer cross" trade mark on cartons, labels, leaflets, or other packing or advertising material in the course of dealing in material in the course of dealing in pharmaceutical products. The declaration that was sought in the present application concerned distribution of Bayer-Berichte, in the course of the German company's business in dyestuffs, synthetic fibres and chemicals of them than pharmaceuticals. than pharmaceuticals. other Justice Stamp said that what the applicants wished to do was to obtain a "white-washing" declaration that would enable them to go on issuing the publication in this country. It was their duty to comply with the undertaking and not for the court to specify whether some future conduct, which must depend on its pre-cise nature, could or would not constitute a breach. His lordship dismissed the application, with costs. The applicants' counsel said it was an extremely important matter for clients and asked for leave to appeal. Mт. Justice Stamp refused, saying application would have to be made to the Court of Appeal.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

HICKSON & WELCH (HOLD-INGS), LTD.—Group profit before taxation for half-year ended March 31 is £728,000 (£674,500 in same period of 1965). Depreciation is charged at £164,000 (£138,000).

CUSSONS GROUP, LTD. — Group profits, before tax, fell from £854,929 to £735,159 in the year ended March 31. Tax takes £276,522 £416,673) leaving the net profit at £458,637 (£438.256). A dividend of 27½ per cent. has already been paid and no further distribution is recommended.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.— Earnings at \$53.848,000 for the first six months of 1966 show an increase of 18 per cent. over that of the first half of 1965. Earnings per share were \$1.22 (\$1.04 adjusted for the two-forone stock split in April 1966). Sales for the six months at \$493,927,000, showed an increase of 15 per cent. over the equivalent 1965 figure.

MUREX, LTD.—A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended to the Ordinary stockholders on the register of members on August 26. The payment now recommended makes a total distribution of 13 per cent. for the year ended April 30 (same). The group sales amounted to £11,699,000 (£10,833,000); profits to £1,564,000 (£1,553,000) and taxation £433,000 (£466,000) leaving available profits of £726,000 (£673,000).

GEIGY (U.K.), LTD.—Mr. E. Gordon Turner, M.C., F.C.A., is retiring as chairman on December 31. Mr. Turner was first appointed a director of the company in May 1952.

Since then he has served successively as chairman of the Geigy Co., Ltd., Geigy (Holdings), Ltd., and, following the group reorganisation in 1965, of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd. Mr. Turner's successor as chairman is Lord Glendevon, who has been on the company's board of directors since January 1964.

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD. — The chairman (Lord Hill), at the company's annual meeting on July 20, told shareholders that the company should receive £38,000 in the current year and £68,000 in a full year from selective employment tax. He made reference to the shortage and rising cost of sulphur and said the company produced 400,000 tons of sulphuric acid a year, two-thirds of which went into the making of their own products. On the trading so far in the current year (two months only) sales were slightly up and profits about the same as in the same period of 1965.

KODAK, LTD.-Net profit, taxes, increased from £3,278,198 in 1964 to £5,506,604 in the year to October 31. Half of the increase resulted from the introduction of the new corporation profits taxes which, including transitional benefits that will not be repeated next year, cut taxation in 1965 by £1.1m. compared with 1964. Exports in 1965 were 15 per cent. up in value on the previous year. In 1966 to date sales have progressed at a good level, but continuing increases in costs and the pattern of trade do not lead the company to expect better results for the year. Looking ahead there could we'l be a downturn in profits in 1966-67, the company state. Consolidated trading profits of Kodak, Ltd., and its subsidiaries in 1965 were £9,157,434 (£7,967,151) after providing £1,748,227 (£1,714,437) for depreciation of fixed assets. During the year capital was increased and a dividend on the year's results of 9 per cent. free of tax was paid to the parent company (Eastman Kodak, Co., Rochester, New York).

BUSINESS CHANGES

HORLICKS PHARMACEUTI-CALS, LTD., previously Horlicks, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division have removed to Orchard Lea, Winkfield, Windsor, Berks (telephone: Winkfield Row 2963).

THE address of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association, the Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association and the Fertiliser Society from August 1 is Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1. (telephone: Reliance 9491).

Appointments

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LTD., Belton Road, London, N.W.2. have appointed Mr. A. C. Banwell their East Anglia representative.

YARDLEY OF LONDON, LTD., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. K. R. S. MacKichan their advertising manager. He will be responsible to the marketing director (Mr. D. E. Mathews) for the advertising public relations activities of the company in the United Kingdom.

Advertiser's Announcement

SANGERS LIMITED

The following is an extract from the Chairman's Statement circulated with the Accounts for the year ended February 28, 1966:—

Trading Results and Dividend on Ordinary Stock: The accounts now placed before you show a trading profit of £225,327 compared with a profit of £92,348 in the previous year, and a loss of £44,573 for the year ended February 29th, 1964.

Reorganisation of the company was completed during the year. Problems, however, continue relative to disposal of surplus properties which, if resolved would have a beneficial effect on future profit and on the cash position of our undertaking.

In view of the above improvement, it was considered that a dividend on the Ordinary Stock could be paid, the last having been declared in respect of the year ended February, 1962. An interim dividend of 3 per cent., less income tax, was therefore paid on the 25th March, 1966. This was the maximum which could be declared to take full advantage of the transitional arrangements under the Finance Act, 1965, and has resulted in a saving of some £15,000 in taxation.

As a result of the year's operations £66,224 profit has been carried forward as against £21,339 for the previous year.

General Review: Due to the abolition of

General Review: Due to the abolition of payment for prescriptions under the National Health Service, there has been an increased number issued throughout the country. This, coupled with the great improvement in service which we have provided in all departments of the business, has increased our sales by 10 per cent. in relation to the previous year. Naturally this has been obtained in the face of intense competition. The percentage of gross profit earned has also increased resultant upon the introduction of more modern methods of merchandising, and stock control.

As against these benefits, there has again been a substantial increase in trading expense, particularly for wages and transport costs, which is now common throughout industry. These rises, so far as we are concerned, cannot be compensated by charging increased prices, for the gross profit margins are had by the manufacturers. These, as a whole, are too low to maintain efficient distribution in the face of ever rising costs of operation.

It follows that due to these low margins of profit every phase of the business has to be most carefully watched to ensure that we become as efficient as possible in order to give the best of service, and yet earn a reasonable profit.

Bearing all these factors in mind, some degree of satisfaction can be expressed with the way things have turned out, and with the results now placed before you.

Annual Accounts and Finance: The bank position has improved. There is a net amount due of £85,000 as against £232,000 last year. We are, of course, aware of the need to become more liquid. Action is being taken, which should help to strengthen the position.

which should help to strengthen the position. Customers: Again we thank them for their support. We have done our best to provide a hirst class service to enable them in turn to give to the public the service and personal contact which counts so much in trading successfully.

Conclusion: This year has been an exciting one in so far as it has shown increased profit in a business which trades on fixed margins yet with ever increasing expense. The introduction of the Selective Employment Tax has therefore come as a severe blow. It will cost us some £90,000 in a full year, or £54,000 after Corporation Tax. This tax will fall particularly hard on concerns such as us employing part-time labour.

We must therefore continue to examine every phase of the business with a view to operating all times at maximum efficiency.

Despite the recent taxation burdens placed upon us, I view the future of the company with cautious optimism.

PERSONALITIES

Mr. GEORGE SIBBALD, M.D.S., formerly of Leeds and now a pharmacist at the Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia, has been in England on a visit to his brother, Mr. David Sibbald, M.P.S., York. While here he has taken the opportunity of seeing a number of other pharmacists, including those who were his fellow students during the 1935-36 session. Mr. Sibbald returned to Australia on July 28.

DR. W. PETERS, who is at present working in the research department of CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, has been appointed to the Walter Myers chair of parasitology at the Liverchair of parasitology at the Liver-pool University in succession to Pro-fessor W. E. Kershaw, who has resigned. After various overseas ap-pointments Dr. Peters joined the research department of the pharma-ceutical division of CIBA, Ltd., Basle, in 1961, and served as lecturer in pharmacology of anti-parasitic chemotherapy at the Swiss Tropical Institute.

MR. H. GOODWIN, who has been appointed to the main board of



Cussons group of companies, began his career in the soap industry when he left school to become trainee at the Maürer & Wirtz factory in Germany. joined the Cussons organisation in 1956, when he went to Gerrard

Brothers, Ltd., at Nottingham where, gaining further experience both in production and in sales management, he attained the position of soap-making manager. From there he went to work with three other companies in the group. He was appointed marketing director, Cusson Sons & Co., Ltd., in 1965. Mr. Goodwin is keenly interested in modern management techniques and, in particular, their application to marketing problems.

DR. GEORGE D. H. LEACH, Ph.D., M.Sc., B. Pharm., M.P.S., senior



lecturer in pharmacy Bradford the Institute of T e c h n o logy, has been appointed pro-fessor in pharmacology at the Institute as from May 1. Leach Dr. graduated from Brighton Tech-nical College nical 1951 in

after one year of postgraduate work there he proceeded to a tutorial studentship at King's College, University of London. He obtained the degree of M.Sc. in 1954 and was awarded his Ph.D. in January 1958 for a thesis on the nature of the parasympathetic innervation to uterine muscle. He was appointed junior lecturer in pharmacology at that college in 1956, lecturer in 1959. Dr. Leach's research interests include studies on the nature of the autonomic innervation in smooth muscle, the effects of 5-hydroxytryp-tamine on the cardiovascular system, and the use of isotopically labelled noradrenaline to study the effect of drugs on sympathetically mediated responses.

MR. J. McKENZIE who becomes deputy director of the Office of Health

Economics on August 1 takes over responsibility for all the Office's social research and certain aspects of Press and public relations. Mr. McKenzie was trained at the London School of Economics, the Institute of Education and the Institute of



Historical Research, University of London. For the past five years he has held the post of Research Sociologist (with the status of lecturer) at Queen Elizabeth College, University of London. During that time he has edited two books, "Changing Food Habits" and "Our Changing Fare," and has written many articles on social and economic aspects of food consumption. He has also acted as consultant to many of the major food and pharmaceutical companies and to market research organisations.

DEATHS

GOLDON.—Recently, in an accident. Miss Geraldine Goldon, L.P.S.I., 42, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, Eire. Miss Goldon who qualified in 1931, was the daughter of the late Mr. Henry Goldon, proprietor of a pharmacy in Birr, co. Offaly. She worked for a time in Maxwells' pharmacy, Dalkey, and at the time of her death was managing a pharmacy in South Circular Road,

GORDON. - On July 12, Mr. Alexander Simpson Gordon, M.P.S., 61

ander Simpson Gordon, M.P.S., 61
McLelland Drive, Kilmarnock, Ayrs.
Mr. Gordon qualified in 1910,
GORDON. — On July 12, Mr.
Richard Munro Gordon, 455 Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Hants. Mr.
Gordon qualified as a chemist and
druggist in 1896 and retired in 1948.
HOWARD. — On July 19, Mr.
Robert Alan Howard, Woodside,
Rudgwick nr Horsham Sussey aged

Robert Alan Howard, Woodside, Rudgwick, nr. Horsham, Sussex, aged forty-six. Mr. Howard, regional manager of export department of Distillers Chemicals and Plastics Group, was responsible for sales of the group's products in Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, Scandinavia and the Americas.

MORGAN.-On July 24, Mr. Evan Howell Morgan, 63 West Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex, aged 54. Mr. Morgan who qualified as a pharmacist 1933 was veterinary field sales manager of Glaxo Laboratories, Greenford. He joined them in 1936 as a medical representative, transferring to the veterinary side in the early 1950's when the company expanded its veterinary activities.

ONLEY.—On June 28, Mr. Geoffrey Bernard Onley, M.P.S., Ivy Cottage Ravensthorpe, Northampton. Mr. Onley qualified in 1904.

PARRY. — On June 20, Mr. Rober Ernest Parry, M.P.S., 65 Ayres Road Brooks Bar, Manchester 16. Mr Parry qualified in 1909.

PARRY. - Recently, Mr. William Frederic Parry, M.P.S., 164 Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent. Mr. Parry qualified in 1911. Mr. A. Howells writes:—The news of the death of W. F. Parry will sadden all those pharmacists who have come in contact with him during the past half century. A founder member of the Dartford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, he was for about 22 years (from 1922 to 1944) branch secretary, during which period the branch was one of the most active in the country. As a member for many years of the Kent and Canterbury Pharmaceutical Committee he served his fellow pharmacists to the best of his ability. In the practice of his profession his pharmacy was an example to all of us in its high standards of cleanliness, neatness and professional atmosphere. In his private life he was a devout churchman, and an ardent member of Toc H, being a founder member of its Dartford Branch. In the majority of the Societies' branches there is one pharmacist who never seeks the limelight, yet is the "king-pin" of the branch. For about 30 years W. F. Parry was our pharmacist. We say farewell to a long life spent in the service of pharmacy.

THOMAS. — On July 13, Mr. Arthur Mackenzie Thomas, M.P.S., 102 Main Road Hoo, Rochester, Kent. Mr. Thomas qualified in 1915.

WILLIAMSON.—On July 15 Mr. Leonard Williamson, M.P.S., J.P., Park Lane, Congleton, Cheshire. Mr. Williamson qualified in 1921 and with his brother, Harold and sister Mary, succeeded his father at the Swan Bank Pharmacy, established in 1824.

WOODHEAD. — On July 9, Mr. George Kenworthy Woodhead, F.P.S., c/o Bleasdale, Ltd., 23 Colliergate, York. Mr. Woodhead qualified in 1919.

INQUESTS

Poisoned by Strychnine

A VERDICT that Mr. Eric Oliver Booth, manager of Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent, branch of George Staples, Ltd., chemists, killed himself by strychnine poisoning was returned at a Stoke inquest on June 29. At the inquest Mr. George Staples said he had been absolutely satisfied with the work of Mr. Booth, who had been manager for five months. Mr. Booth was of a worrying nature, and was upset over trivial things. The coroner said Mr. Booth had possibly been upset by police inquiries over soda-water syphons returned to his shop. He had paid the full price for fourteen which the police suspected had been stolen.

TRADE NOTES

Prices not Applicable.—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, announce that the amended prices for their $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 3 lb. sizes published in the C. & D. Cumulative Price Change, July 23, were printed in error and do not apply.

Available Again.—Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, announce that outstanding orders for Syntometrine are being dispatched. Supplies are available from the company and from who.e-salers.

A Mis-spelling Corrected.—A misprint in a paragraph announcing product changes of Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, last week demands correction. The marks DIA/100 on the reverse of an uncoated tablet indicates Diabinese 100 mgm. and not as stated.

Five-mile Monopoly. — Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd., 92 Carruthers Street, Manchester, 4, undertake to put a chemist's own name on packs of their pastilles, lozenges and mixtures and to give no other chemist within five miles the same design. Samples and details are obtainable from the company.

Withdrawal Considered. — Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, are considering the withdrawal on September 30 of Sulmezil V preparations from their sales range. Should that be decided on the medical profession will be notified during August. At present stocks remain available.

Quiek on the Draw.—By first post on July 21 (the day after the announcement by the Prime Minister of a 10 per cent. increase in purchase tax rate), the Eversharp Co., notified the intention of absorbing the increase on their razor blades, without affecting the Chemist's margin of profit. The blades are distributed by Richards & Appleby Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. By the same post came notification of new prices, based on the new tax rate, from Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London W.C.2.

Aequeous Influenza Virus Vaceine.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that Flugen aqueous influenza virus vaccine will again be available for influenza vaccination in the coming winter. Flugen is claimed well established as an effective vaccine formulated by the Wright-Fleming Insti-

tute of Microbiology to contain those viral strains considered likely to cause influenza in a given season. It is available either as 1-mil single dose ampoules or as a 10-dose vial. Each 1-mil. human dose contains the inactivated strains of the following viruses: A2/England/12/64 (8,000 HA units) and B/England/939/59 (7,000 HA units).

Bonus Offers

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, LTD. (distributors: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd), Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. Trydecyl cream. Twelve invoiced as ten. Stimula analgesic cream liniment. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

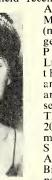
CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. off for buying $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. display outer linked to the company's Pond's cold-cream song contest advertised in *Petticoat* and *Trend*.

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6. No. 16 assorted shampoos (rose, lemon, liquid and medicated) and No. 24 (Cologne and lavender) toilet waters $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. Till August 31. Minimum order 8 doz. assorted. Thereafter by increments of 4 doz.

Competitions

"Miss Britain 1966." — Vitapointe (U.K.) Ltd., an associate of Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, this year sponsored the "Miss Britain" beauty contest, the finals of which were held recently in London.

At the finals Mr. Alan Cooper



"Miss Britain 1966"

(marketing manager of Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) welcomed the contestants and the guests and later presented the prizes. The title went to 20 - year - old demonstrator Miss Sonia Ross, Green, Acocks Birmingham, runners - up being Miss Maureen

Lidgard-Brown, Halifax, and Miss Nanette Slack, Ipswich, Judges included Sheila Scott, Jimmy Edwards and Vidal Sassoon. Each entrant's hair had been styled by Alan of Piccadilly, using Vitapointe products.

NEW PRODUCTS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Bronchial Remedy.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, have made available a new speciality Ardinex for the relief and treatment of the features associated with bronchial asthma and chronic bronchitis. Ardinex is understood to provide rapid control of bronchospasm, broncho-congestion and anxiety, through its bronchodilatory and sedative effects and expectorant action. Ardinex is supplied as powder blue/dark green opaque capsules. Literature was sent to pharmacists before the recent purchase tax changes, and the price must be amended accordingly.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

"Danger" Shades of Lipstick.— Chesebrough-Pond's Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, have introduced a new range of lipstick shades the S.M.A.S.H. range—with "dangerous names: "Treacherous Tan," Deadly Secret," "Pink Peril," "Pink Panic,"



"Deadly Peril" and "Undercover Pearl." The new shades are issued in a specially designed unit that incorporates a back-board and test unit carrying six lipsticks of each shade.

UNDRIES

Plastie Washable Bib.—The Pelican bib of Cindico (G.B.), Ltd., Albion Street, Driffield, Yorks, is described as 'the bib that washes like a dish.' It is made of 100 per cent. non-toxic, non-abrasive PVC. Semi-rigid, it carries a deep pocket that stays open to catch spillage.







ADDITION TO HAIR
DRYER RANGE: Tricity Cookers, Ltd.,
Thorn House, Upper
Saint Martin's Lane,
London, W.C.2, have
added to their hairdryer range the Tricity
Petite Supaset (model
TH12), with vanity
case containing drying
hood (left), mirror,
combined brush and
c o m b (centre), and
hairnet (right), in carrier with shoulder
strap, 9-ft, lead, Dryer
is in pastel pink, and
weighs only 11 oz.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Into the Professional Group

SIR,-In reply to your editorial comments, after my letter (C. & D., July 9), I must apologise for my error over the date of the Society's Charter, due to misreading my own draft letter. As for my beliefs over the costs of administration of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, I misunderstood Mr. Maplethorpe (then president) at the 1966 special meeting called to oppose the increase in retention fee. I have since read Mr. Maplethorpe's remarks then, and on studying them realise that he said running costs of the Society could not be cut because the greater part of this share of the Society's income went in the administra-tion of the Acts, this being only a portion of the total income. However the meeting was so rowdy that the platform's remarks were not always casy to follow. Those who were present at the meeting no doubt remember the heated arguments over the premises fee question. The fee was raised immediately and it was promised that the whole question would be looked into. So far no statement has appeared on this. The wheels of the Society move slowly. We can only wait to see the outcome of the High Court appeal, to see exactly how hard the Society's powers have been cut back, but one thing stands out above everything. The Council MUST get things moving to put pharmacy into the professional group of occupations and safeguard the interests of its members and rep-resent them fully in all negotiations either commercially or ethically.

ALAN H. LAW, London, S.W.9

Drug Testing

SIR,-Quite recently, in Parliament, Mr. Jo Grimond posed the question, "Why is the National Health Service dispensing of pharmacists tested, but not that of doctors?" The Minister replied that it was not practicable to test doctors' dispensing. The question shows perspicacity and a natural curiosity, the answer inanity and a shifty evasion. So here, yet again, is the thorny question of routine testing. I believe that the principle involved is so important that all branches of the Society should hold meetings for a Society should hold meetings for a full discussion of a proposition "That routine testing be abolished," Executive Councils to retain the duty of investigating complaints about all N.H.S. dispensing. The meetings should be held on Sunday afternoons as soon as possible, every member to be notified in advance. I would hope that the Society would postpone the collection of test samples pending the outcome of the meetings. The issue is clear-cut, and the present position so clear-cut, and the present position so ridiculous that all reasonable men would concede our proposals. If we retail pharmacists do not stand fast now, we shall deserve all the future kicks and halfpence that will inevitably come our way, and qualify for a new inscription on the pharmaceutical escutcheon:

"When will we ever learn? Will the worm never turn? FRANK WARREN, Old St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

Unordered Parcels

SIR, — Your correspondent "Suspicious" is indeed fortunate to have received only two unordered parcels. Revlon stockists were subjected to this type of treatment on a much larger scale earlier this year, sometimes up to three or four parcels a week would arrive. Things had become so bad that Northern Ireland stockists were forced to take a united stand in order to stop it and to get some co-operation from the company. Unless dealers can take a firm hand with some agencies, their policies seem to be one amounting almost to dictatorship. Certain manufacturers happily are only too glad to gain the goodwill of dealers, especially regarding returns. Might I mention Messrs. Max Factor, Rimmel, Shulton and, of recent months, Yardley? ONCE BITTEN

Dispensing Committees

SIR,—Following on the remarks of E. C. Tenner (C. & D., July 23, p. 80) on rural dispensing, may I be permitted to draw attention to a few points. The new proposed Dispensing Committee, comprising three pharmacists three doctors, a lay chairman (and perhaps two other lay members) has one great weakness. No provision has been made for the appointment of deputies. This is exceedingly important. If one or more of the pharmacist members cannot attend for any rea-son, the decision on any issue is a forgone conclusion. Provision must be made in the regulations for the appointment of deputies. These Disappointment of deputies. These Dispensing Committees are going to be not only important, but on account of another point, a hard fight for the rural pharmacist. How many pharmacist replies that the pharmacist are like that the pharmacist. macists realise that, under the agreement, payments which a doctor receives for dispensing will be included in his remuneration for superannuation purposes? Would any pharmacist if he was in the shoes of a dispensing doctor, willingly give that up? Just imagine the effect, shall I say £2,000 p.a. of dispensing, can produce in this matter. The new scheme is not going to be a panacea but will mean a long hard fight all the way. One further point: the discontinuing of EC10D forms can mean quite a loss to some rural pharmacists.

MERVYN MADGE,

Plymouth

Fairest Suggestion Yet

SIR,—"Onlooker" states, in your issue of July 23 (p. 80), that the proposal for a revised constitution for the (suggested) Dispensing Committee is meeting with a mixed reception. Let

it be explained that the proposal was prompted by a realisation that one lay member, as chairman, could, and probably would, be in a most invidious position, as any decision could be construed as undue influence by one side or the other. Such is modern scepticism in public service! If a committee of nine was considered too large, the alternative proposal was that the medical and pharmaceutical representation should each be cut to two members. This would still give the professional representations numerical superiority where they were in agree-ment and would ensure a more impartial decision where they were not. No meritorious effort to see that the public gets the best service and that pharmacists carry out the dispensing should be "knocked" before it is launched. If anyone has a better suggestion which would be fair to all parties — let it be aired and discussed.

CHARLES S. SMITH,

Brandon, Suffolk

Manufacturers' Dominance

SIR,-The sentiments recently expressed by Mr. H. G. Moss in a letter to The Chemist and Druggist (July 23, p. 77) are laudable but somewhat pious in view of the action taken by Messrs. Warrick regarding the price of Rinstead pastilles. I note that in future the purchase price, including tax will be 21s. 11d. per doz., compared with the previous price of 21s. 3d. per doz., with the retail price of 2s. 6d. remaining the same No. of 2s. 6d. remaining the same. No doubt this company will have a ready answer and try to convince us that it is to our advantage to take a reduced margin and in any case their bonus terms (often a synonym for three months' stock) offer the same or increased margins. The fact remains, however, that this action is opposite to that suggested by Mr. Moss. Under these circumstances perhaps he will realise that we cannot even rely on the goodwill of companies having a "chemist only" policy, but must press for a realistic remuneration for our professional activities and rid our-selves once and for all from the dominance of our manufacturing mas-A. C. ANDREWS. Bexley, Kent

A Departmental Error

SIR,-I have seen the letter in the correspondence columns of your issue of July 23, signed "Suspicious." The incident to which "Suspicious" refers is explained simply as an error in our packing and dispatch department, and I trust that the writer will accept our apologies for the inconvenience which has been caused.

COTY (ENGLAND), LTD., V. F. VALLI, Managing director

Poser Solution

CORRECT interpretation of week's "Prescription Poser" Piperazine Effervescent Granules.



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer
ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Midsummer Freeze

THE package which the Prime Minister opened in Parliament on July 14 (C. & D. July 23, p. 69), contained one or more unwelcome presents for everyone. From the extra taxes imposed in one form or another the Government expects to draw off £500 million from the nation's spending money, that is to say the equivalent of a £10-a-year payment by every man, woman and child in Great Britain.

How the extremely controversial "freeze" on wages and prices will operate—if indeed it does—remains to be seen. A White Paper on the subject promised within a few days and a debate scheduled for this week in Parliament may shed some light on the matter. Meanwhile it looks as if the wages standstill will be bitterly contested by those workers who are backed by strong unions. From the manufacturers' side the Confederation of British Industries has said that it will co-operate on prices where possible, but if the Government's objective is to be attained it is obvious that wages and prices must be made to follow the same course as one another.

From the retailer's angle the greatest headache is likely to come from the change in purchase tax rate. The extra tax (now $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 25 per cent.) on wholesale value for most items can be recouped from the consumer; it is left to the individual pharmacist to decide when to charge the higher rate —the National Pharmaceutical Union on this occasion is making no recommendation. The price rise, however, is small, and the Government's wisdom in making the change may be questioned, bearing in mind the enormous labour costs involved in implementing the new rate for so relatively small an amount—a rate, incidentally, which only the brilliant few can calculate mentally. Is it likely that the extra twopence purchase tax collected on an article retailing previously at 11s, is going to depress sales at all, let alone to the extent that the Government is seeking?

That sales of some goods will be depressed is certain, but hardly on account of the extra tax. The added restrictions on hire purchase, though not directly affecting pharmacists in any major degree, will have their impact in that customers will not have the same amount of cash available for their occasional purchases at the pharmacy. Profits will be depressed still further by the selective employment tax when it starts to operate later in the year. For those who, like the pharmacist, have to rely heavily on part-time workers,

that tax in its present form operates unjustly in ways that ought to be rectified before the operating date, though so far the Chancellor has remained inflexible.

Several of the increases, such as the new postal rates for parcels, registration, and overseas rates operating from October 3, will affect manufacturers and retailers alike. The surcharge on the alcohol excise duty means a rise of nearly 30s. in the proof-gallon rate; where drawback is permissible the price of the end-product should not be more than marginally affected, but the effect may be marked where drawback is not permitted, as with certain tinctures.

Before the announcement it was widely thought that there ought to be some more positive action to help expansion of exports and to restrict imports, or both. So far as exports are concerned no new aid has been offered to exporters; in fact the various deflationary measures will, on balance, have a disincentive effect. Some of the pundits presupposed that physical quotas on imports would be reintroduced. While such a step could be expected to have an immediate effect in reducing the nation's import bill, however, it might well have prompted retaliatory action from some of Britain's trading partners, thus reducing further her chances of expanding exports. The suggestion by the Economist on July 23 that 'it should be obligatory for importers to deposit in advance some proportion of the sterling equivalent of the money they will use for imports, instead of allowing most importing to proceed on tick,' seems an eminently fair suggestion since, at the other end of the buying scale, the consumer is being called upon to do just that.

Medical Risks of Boron

A STATEMENT by the British Medical Association published in the British Medical Journal, July 23, advises doctors not to prescribe preparations containing borax or boric acid for infants. The Association says it understands some doctors are still prescribing such products, which the council of the British Paediatric Association maintains there is no therapeutic justification for continuing to use for infants. In support of the two Associations the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society is asking manufacturers to discontinue issuing borax and boric-acid preparations for infants' use and to label dusting powders that contain boric acid to the effect that they are not suitable for use on infants.

The dangers of boric acid have been realised for many years. So long ago as 1911 the British Pharmaceutical Codex warned that "it may not be used freely with impunity, as symptoms of poisoning from absorption sometimes occur." In the B.P.C., 1934, it was noted that several instances of fatal poisoning had been recorded from solution left in considerable quantities in body cavities. The cumulative action of boric acid had already by that time caused its use as a food preservative to be prohibited. In 1949 the B.P.C. added a warning that the application of ointment containing a high proportion of the acid to extensive raw areas might produce toxic effects, and in the 1954 edition it was stated that fatalities in infants had been recorded following such applications. The current Codex has substantially the same notice as that of 1954. The [British] National Formulary, 1955, placed at the head of the section Conspersi a warning that caution should be used in applying dusting powders containing boric acid to raw and weeping surfaces. That warning (with the omission of the reference to boric acid) remains in the British National Formulary, 1966, which contains no formulas for boric-acid dusting powders.

British pharmacists have, therefore, received ample warnings of the dangers of boric acid. Risks from borax, however, have not been realised for so long a period. Even in 1959 the B.P.C. could say "glycerin of borax and honey of borax are used as paints for the throat and tongue, especially in children." The 1963 Codex nevertheless says—and it is to be hoped that the warning has been noted by every pharmacist that "excessive use of preparations containing borax may lead to toxic effects due to absorption.'

Glycerin of borax and boric-acid ear drops are both included in the current Dental Practitoners' Formulary section of the B.N.F. Although it is unlikely that a dentist will prescribe glycerin of borax for an infant, the preparation is still packed and sold over the counter in many pharmacies. Though the preparation is absorbed through the mucous membrane of the mouth, it is commonly given to children for "teething." Pharmacists will obviously wish to help in the elimination of that dangerous practice. At the very least they will wish to give adequate warning to intending purchasers. Ideally, they will withdraw their shelf stocks. The manufacturers will agree, all must hope, to the suggestions being put to them by the Pharmaceutical Society. The compilers of the next edition of the Codex must not have cause, through pharmacists' negligence, to mention deaths from borax poisoning.

PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

IN SQUILLS WE REST

From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by James Boswell THE relaxation of the asthma still continues, yet I do not trust it wholly to itself, but soothe it now and then with an opiate. I not only perform the perpetual act of respira-tion with less labour, but I can walk with fewer intervals of rest, and with greater freedom of motion.—I never thought well of Dr. James's compounded medicines; his ingredients appear to me sometimes inefficacious and trifling, and sometimes heterogeneous and destructive of each other. This prescription exhibits a composition of about three hundred and thirty grains, in which there are four grains of emetick tartar and six drops thebaick tinc-ture. He that writes thus surely writes for show. The basis of his medicine is the gum ammoniacum, which dear Dr. Lawrence used to give, but of which I never saw any effect. We will, if you please, let this medicine alone. The squi!ls have every suffrage, and in the squills we will rest for the present.

NEW BOOKS

Diplomat's Annual

Diprepu Co., Ltd., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. 12½ x 8½in. Pp. 184. 40s.

THE 1966 edition recently published is the twenty-first in the series. Features include a month-by-month and country-bycountry anniversary calendar, a list of representatives in the United Kingdom and British Overseas territories, and a trade index of suppliers to the diplomatic and consular corps.

Dental Drugs

NEW LIST OF PREPARATIONS DENTISTS MAY PRESCRIBE

Formaldehyde lozenges, B.P.C

Hydrocortisone lozenges, B.P.C

THE National Health Service (General Dental Services) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price eightpence) set out a new list of drugs and preparations a dentist may supply or prescribe under the National Health Service. The list is as follows:-

Potassium chlorate

nermanganate

Quinine sulphate

Potassium

Potassium dichromate

Acetylsalicylic acid Alum Benzoic acid Вогах Boric acid Caffeine Calcium gluconate Calcium lactate Chloral hydrate Clove oil Phenacetin Phenol

Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Sodium perborate Sodium sulphite Tannic acid Zinc chloride Zinc sulphate Potassium bromide Tetracycline capsules, B.P. Neomycin and hydrocortisone cream, B.P.C. Chloral draught, D.P.F.

Paracetamol elixir pædiatric, B.P.C. Chloral elixir pædiatric, B.P.C. Promethazine elixir, B.N.F. Tetracycline elixir, B.N.F. Any elixir containing methylpentynol as sole active ingredient. Chloroform emulsion, B.P.C. Peppermint emulsion, B.P.C Ferric chloride gargle, B.P.C. Phenol gargle, B.P.C. Potassium chlorate and phenol gargle, B.P.C. Borax glycerin, D.P.F.
Tannic acid glycerin, B.P.C. Compound thymol glycerin, B.P.C. Menthol and benzoin inhalataion, B.P.C Menthol and eucalyptus inhalation, B.P.C. Benzalkonium lozenges, B.P.C. Benzocaine lozenges, D.P.F. Betamethasone lozenges, D.P.F.

Compound benzocaine lozenges, B.P.C.

Potassium chlorate lozenges, D.P.F. Magnesium hydroxide mixture, B.P. Alkaline phenol mouth-wash, B.P.C. Compound sodium chloride mouth-wash, B.P.C. Hydrogen peroxide mouth-wash, D.P.F Sodium sulphate and zinc chloride mouthwash, B.P.C. Nystatin ointment, D.P.F. Brilliant green and crystal violet paint, B.N.F. Compound iodine paint, B.P.C. Triamcinolone paste, D.P.F. Kaolin poultice, B.P. Mouthwash solution-tablets, B.P.C. Compound thymol solution-tablets, B.P.C. Amaranth solution, B.P.C. Surgical chlorinated soda solution, B.P.C. Formaldehyde solution, B.P. Hydrogen peroxide solution, B.P. Weak iodine solution, B.P. Triclofos syrup, B.N.F. Acetomenaphthone tablets, B.P. Acetylsalicylic acid tablets, B.P. Compound acetylsalicylic acid tables, B.P.C. Soluble acetylsalicylic acid tablets, B.P. Acetylsalicylic acid and phenacetin tablets, B.P.C. Strong compound aneurine tablets, B.P.C.

Ascorbic acid tablets, B.P. Calcium gluconate tablets, B.P.C. Calcium gluconate effervescent tablets, B.P.C. Calcium lactate tablets, B.P. Calcium sodium lactate tablets, B.P.C. Calcium with vitamin D tablets, B.P.C. Chlorpheniramine tablets, B.P. Compound codeine tablets, B.P. Codeine phosphate tablets, B.F. Dichloralphenazone tablets, B.P. Erythromycin tablets, B.P. Meprobamate tablets, B.P. Metronidazole tablets, B.P. Nystatin tablets, B.P. Paracetamol tablets, B.P. Phenindamine tablets, B.P.

Tetracycline tablets, B.P. Triclofos tablets, B.P. Pyrethrum tincture, B.P.C. 1934 Chloroform water Peppermint water Phenobarbitone elixir, B.P.C. Tablets or capsules of any barbiturate which are included in the D.P.F. Injections of procaine benzylpenicillin whether or not containing benzylpenicillin Benzylpenicillin injection, B.P Benzylpenicillin lozenges, B.P.C. Benzylpenicillin tablets, B.P. Phenoxymethylpenicillin capsules, B.P. Phenoxymethylpenicillin mixture, B.N.F.
Phenoxymethylpenicillin tablets, B.P.

Sulphadimidine mixture pædiatric, B.P.C.

Tablets of any sulphonamide which are included in the D.P.F.

Promethazine hydrochloride tablets, B.P.

Deletions

The following have been deleted from the list:— magnesium sulphate, mercurous chloride, cascara elixir, B.P., magnesium sulphate mixture, B.P.C., sodium chloride solution tablets, acetylsalicylic acid and quinine compound tablets, Drug Tariff, cascara tablets, B.P., compound cascara tablets, B.P.C., mercurous chloride tablets, D.P.F., phenacetin tablets, B.P.C and D.P.F., phenacetin tablets, B.P.C and phenacetin and caffeine tablets, B.P.C. The following preparations are now included under new titles:— Chloral elixir paediatric, B.P.C. (chloral elixir for infants); sulphadimidine mixture paediatric, B.P.C. (sulphadimidine mixture for infants). The revised edition of the Dental Practitioners' Formulary which takes account of these lary which takes account of these changes comes into effect on August 1, 1966.

nterim price supplement

E Prime Minister's announcement on July 20 of a 10 per t. increase in the rate of purchase tax came 24 hours before a corrections were due to be sent forward to the printers the September 1 issue of the C. & D. Quarterly Price List. To ry on with that plan was pointless. The decision was taken to at publication a month later, i.e. on October 1. Manufacers have been approached and urgently requested to supply primation about the revised prices of their products in time to ke that possible. Should any manufacturer not have received request he is asked not to wait for it but to act promptly after

ding this paragraph.

The new publication date was decided upon as a proper ance between the opposing needs of giving chemists the ediest information, and allowing manufacturers proper oppority of preparing it, and the compilers of the list adequate time sub-edit it for printing. In the circumstances, it has had to be de clear to manufacturers that the press date given them is al, and if they miss it the full Q.P.L. information about their oducts will be denied to price list users until the next issue. The amount of work involved for the compilers of the list is, course, immense, and in the meantime subscribers will be king for some sort of information about the new retail prices. ready reckoner is likely to be of considerable use, and is given ngside, but prices thus calculated cannot be assumed to be rect since already there is evidence that some manufacturers absorbing the extra tax and maintaining previous price levels. In addition, new retail prices as notified by manufacturers are ng given as and when received, subject to the weekly press edule of the paper. It is regretted that, in order to be able to ovide that service, the Cumulative Price Supplement in its usual m is having to be suspended, except so far as it is concerned h new products or products not subject to tax. For that son users are asked to

TAIN TILL OCTOBER 1 THE PRESENT SUPPLEMENT D THE JULY 23 ISSUE OF THE MULATIVE PRICES SUPPLEMENT

27½% TABLE

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PART ONE (CUNULATIVE) NEW PRODUCTS NON-TAXABLE PRODUCTS

NEW PRODUCTS

	AIII GILL	OUMO	MON-INARDEL PRODUCTS
	Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb)	D	
D	cream with graneodin 50gm —		bubble bath — Bilson's (125 TJB) Atomist (495 Gardner) nerve food 8oz 36 0 —
D	Adcortyl-E (1176 Squibb)		medical sprays 1010 136 0 — 17 0 160z 63 0 —
D	Adcortyl-EG (1176 5quibb)		1020 156 0 - 19 6
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,	vacuum flasks	- 711 D	1050 120 0 — 15 0 Bioral (117 BPL) 1045 gel 5gm 10 0ea —
		10 E D	1072 pellets 25 mgm 20 6 8ea —
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	refills for Escort and Continental 160z — — —	- 40	flip-clips 84 0 — 7 6 powder 27 11 — Bartlett's (477 AF&B) sunglasses tablets 50 15 6
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	for Wide Mouth 16oz & 32oz — —	_ 3 0	966 46 0 — 5 9 (3 doz) 1266–1366/A–1366/B Broxil (1393 BRL) T5
	for Pitcher white or beige 32oz — —	_ 36	1466/B-1566/A/B 47 4 — 5 II capsules 125mgm 20 8 Oea — 1567 55 4 — 6 II 100 33 Oea
	cups for Escort and Continental	- 10	1666-1766-1866- 250mgm 20 14 9ea —
	32oz — —	1 6	1966 60 0 — 7 6 100 64 6ea — 2066–2066/A-2066/B 500 309 0ea — 2066–2066/A-2066/B
	for Wide Mouth 16oz & 32oz — — —	_ 2 0	1966
	cups for Pitcher white or desert tan 32oz — —	- 26	2566-2666-2766- 2966-3066 84 0 — 10 6 500 154 6ea —
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	16 19 6ea — 100 117 4ea —	= =	3266-3366 110 0 — 13 9 S00 309 Oea — 3566-3666-3866 120 0 — 15 0 Bunty (234 Cartwright)
	paediatric 60 mils 9 4ea — Allbee (1071 Robins)	- –	4166-4266-4366- 4466-4566 127 4 — 15 11 baby pants white,
	capsules with vit. C 100 35 9ea —	- 53 7	4/66 134 0 — 10 9 primrose 10 0 — 4966 140 0 — 17 6 Capreomycia (378 Dicta) T5
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	dried yeast 4oz 16 0 starch-reduced rolls	1 9	5166/C 151 4 — 18 11 Cardamist (894 Nicholas)†
	white 10 63 9 (3 doz.)	_ 2 1	5666-5766
	brown 10 66 3 (3 doz)	_ 2 2	gents 366/A-366/C- Chloromycetin (938 PD)T5
	white 28 34 9 brown 28 34 9	_ 3 8 _ 3 8	666/A-666/B 28 0 — 3 6 ophthalmic ointment
	Alluwant (210 B&C)	_ ,	766/A-766/B 31 4 — 3 11 Apricaps 1% 50 25 8ea — 1066 46 0 — 5 9 250 25 8ea — 1166-1466/A 47 4 — 5 11 hydrocortisone tube 3 0ea — 1568 55 4 — 6 11 Clostrin (518 Glaxo) VPO
	hot water bottle de luxe 198 0 —	- 25 0	
	standard 132 0 — Amethozol (776 JML)	- 16 6	1666-1766-1966 60 0 — 7 6 vaccine (vet.) S0mils 16 9ea — 2066/A 71 4 — 8 11 C.L.P. (78 AS&Co.)
	ointment (vet.) 5gm 18 0 —	- –	2866 84 0 — 10 6 antiseptic 4oz 16 0
D	Anaprel (1123 5LL) Anaprel 500 (1123 5LL)		3466-3566-3766-
D	Andre Philippe (48 AP) talcs puffer 6a		4166-4266-4466 127 4 — 15 11 D high-potency 4oz & 80oz
	Aneurone (576 PH)† 160z 7 0ea —	- 10 6	4666
	32oz 13 6ea — 80oz 30 0ea —	- 20 3 - 45 0	5066 143 4 — 17 11 Coprol (397 Dunster) 5266-5366-5566- 5262-5762 168 0 — 21 0 capsules 50 19 6ea —
	Apsin VK (1432 AP5L) T5 tablets 125mgm 100 9 6ea —		5866-5966 200 0 — 25 0 200 69 2ea — 500 166 3ea —
	250 23 0ea — 500 45 6ea —	=	B. C. K. (776 JML)
	1000 90 0ea — 250mgm 100 18 0ea —	: =	granules (vet.) 10oz 78 0 — 9 9 Cow and Gate (307 C & G) Becomel (324 Crookes) dairy junior foods 15 0 —
	250 44 3ea — 500 80 0ea —	D	3) 4oz (2 doz) Betnelan (518 Glaxo) T5 Crookes (324 Crookes)
	1000 17S 0ea - Aguamox (746 Lederle) †s4B		tablets 0.5mgm 30 6 0ea — 8 0 D ACTH 50 units 100 17 0ea — 22 8 D halibut oil (vet.) all sizes
	tablets 50mgm 25 8 2ea — 100 31 8ea —	- 12 3 - 47 6	500 80 6ea — 107 4 Cycloserine (678 Kabi) T5 0.25 mgm 100 10 1½ — 13 6 (distributors 1545 Vestric)
	Aquamox-R (746 Lederle) †s4B tablets 25 9 10ea —	- 14 9	Betnesol (518 Glaxo) TS capsules 250mgm 50 68 4ea —
	100 38 4ea — Armyl (61 APC) T5	- 57 6	0.25mgm 100 12 3ea — 16 4 500 633 4ea —
	capsules 16 11 6ea — 100 68 4ea —	- 17 3 - 102 6	500 96 3ea — 128 4 belladonna plasters†
	1000 659 Oea -	988 6	cream 15gm 6 6ea — 8 8 11in×7in 20 2 —
	injection 100mgm vial	_ 39	lotion 20mils 8 3ea — II 0 Daptazole (674 Nicholas)
	Arocin (851 MHP) capsules 40 39 11 — 100 88 3 —	- 4 9 - 10 6	30gm 12 3ea — 16 4 Dekrasil (324 Crookes)
	200 163 10 —	- 19 6	cream 15gm 6 9ea — 9 0 Di-Ademil-K (1176 5quibb)
	Artane (746 Lederle)†s4B 5ustets capsules	0. 1	Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo) T5 Diplomycin (1429 TL)T5
	50mgm 30 5 8ea 100 16 0ea	_ 8 6 _ 24 0	cream 15gm 6 9ea — 9 0 dusting powder 15gm 51 0 — 30gm 12 9ea — 17 0 Dinnel (184 Benese)
	Astromatic (114 BTC) sunglasses		lotion 20mils 8 6ea — II 4 Dixcel (184 Bronco) ointment 15gm 6 9ea — 9 0 tissues
	8880/1/2/3/4/5 21 0ea — 8886/7/8/9 33 4ea —	- 31 6 - 50 0	30gm 12 9ea — 17 0 D pocket pack tulle 4 × 4 10 8 9 — 11 8 / men's 47 6 —
	à toi (76 Atkinson)		tulle strip 4×40 8 9ea — 11 8 (2 doz)

11										
car pack 28		_	1 6		Johnsonplast (672 Johnson) 3½yd x lin 19 0	_	2 2	Neobacrin (518 Glaxo)		– 6 8
toilet rolls single	doz)				3½yd x lin 19 0 Johnsons (672 Johnson)	_	2 2	tulle strip 4× Neomycin (1429 TL)T5		
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(distributors 430 Eucryl)					50 27	7 8ea —	41 6	Nupercainal (262 CIBA ointment †s1)	
ver Ready (438 ER) razor blades					syrup 125 mils 44 I litre 27	4 0 — 7 2ea —	5 6 40 9	Otrivine (262 CIBA)	050/	
Corrux single edge 10					2 litre 52 suppositories 5 54		79 0 6 9	paediatric solution 0. drops 10m	05% nils 36 0 -	_ 4 6
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	0	_	1 8		50mgm 50 - 88	30 —	11 0	8oz	30 6 —	3 2
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tube 8	0	=	1 0		500 121	1 0ea —	181 6	Parmacetyl (417 EPL)		
25	ŏ	_	3 2		Lasix (614 Hoechst) †s4B ampoules 2 mils 5 14 56	ea —	21 7	Paslam (969 Pfizer) vaccine (vet.)		
ibron (1367 R&B) cream 16	0	_	2 0		25 68 46 tablets 40mgm 50 29 36	ea —	102 6 43 10	50mils Penicillamine hydrochlor	— — —	10 6
36	0	_	4 6		250 I38 IIe	ea —	208 4	capsules 150mgm		
Floret (1037 Reckitt) size 8				D	Li-Lo (308 Cow) existing entry		791 I		17 8ea —	176 6
Florinef (1176 Squibb)				ı	Li-Lo (308 Cow) air cushion		ı	Ponderax (1123 5LL) †s- Praenitrona (973 Pharme		
lotion with Graneodin					18×13in 72 0	_	9 0	Primodian Depot (973	Pharmethicals)†s	
Framyspray (1530 Fisons) 7 aerosol 110gm 29		_	44 3		print on one side 84 0 air pillow	-	10 6		16_8ea	25 0
Genticin (187 B5) TS					18×13in 55 0 print on one side 68 0	=	6 11	Pulmodrine (830 Medo))†s7	
injection vial 2mils 6 141	0	_	_		baby pants				oz 30 0 - oz 20 0ea -	- 3 9 - 30 0
, 25 576	6	_	_		(elastic leg) small, med.,			80	oz 36 0ea -	_ 54 0
Germoplast (104 BP)	0	_	1 0		large (2) 20 0 ex. large (2) 23 9	=	2 6 E 2 I I	Refevit (68 AH) entire		
Granablek (535 Cranasa)	0	_	2 0		baby pants			loz	50 0 —	6 3
Granobisk (535 Granose) 16 17	4	_	19		(open leg) large, extra			2oz 1 4oz I		10 6 19 6
Granogen (535 Granose)	8ea	_	10 6		large 15 5 bed sheeting	_	1 11	Rissol-nut (535 Granose	30.0	3 11
Granolac (535 Granose)					waterproof		_	I 6oz Rolleiscop (637 Hunter)		3 11
Granose (535 Granose)	8ea	_	10 6		white 7 3yd	=	= ,	slide projector		1520 0
fruit bran 8oz 19	9	_	2 0 3 8		cot sheets 27×18in 21 10	_	- 1	Romilar (1074 Roche) syrup 100 & 500m	ils —	
meatless steak 16oz 36 peanut butter 6oz 16	3	=	3 8 1 8		36×27in 39 4 hot water bottles	_	- <u>i</u>	tablets 2	.00 — -	
peanut crumble 6oz 16	0	=	2 11		Airflow		, ,	Rotofresh (331 C of C) refill	10 0 —	1 3
12oz 28	0 10		2 11		junior 56 0 double heat 65 6	=	7 11 1	Rotomoth (331 C of C)	20 0 —	2 4
l gall 31	2ea	=	39 0		standard 70 0 major 82 0	=	8 6 9 11	Rotosan (331 C of C)	20 0 —	2 6
G. 5. (1324 Westminster) ta Haelan (378 Dista) T5	blets				Universal 57 6	_	6 11	channel blocks (3)	12 8 —	I 7
cream/ointment					5uper velour covered 149 6	_	18 9	Salter (1095 5alter) baby scales 50DP		133 2
60gm 11 Haelan-X (378 Dista) T5	lea	_	16 7		Apex 43 3 Astra 54 0	_	· <u>-</u>	dietary scales 18D	= =	125 8 17 6
cream/ointment	2		10 41		Balmoral 51 6	_	-	33D	, — —	62 6
Halex (560 Halex)	3ea	_	12 4		De Luxe 59 0	=		5amco (41 AI) existing el Samco (41 AI)	ntry	
combs Imprene pocket					Diplomat 46 3 Embassy 46 3	=	=	sunglasses, ladies'		2.11
CC130					Falling Star 45 6	_	_	273 265	= =	2 II 3 II
Prolene pocket CC130					Grosvenor 49 0	=	=	209 234/207	= =	4 6 5 0 7 6
Hanimex (565 Hanimex) projectors slide					with handle 50 0 Lancastrian 49 6	=	=	225/270/1/2/3		4 6 5 0 7 6 7 6
Hanomat 1000					Quiltaire 54 0 Satinaire 54 0	_	_	335/258/302/317 210	= =	8 6
iodine quartz 293 Projectors cine	4ea	-	440 0		rubber sheeting	_	_	318/319 263/242	= =	8 II 9 6
Loadmatic AL 406 P300 532	0ea		609 <i>0</i> 798 0		36in wide 4 lyd whirling spray 120 0	=	15 0	387/315 395/405/388/408/		10 6
Harpic (1037 Reckitt)					Louplam (969 Pfizer)			9385/316/407		12 6
lavatory cleanser B 15 A 25	9	_	1 9 2 10		vaccine (vet.) 50mils —	_	28 6	406/410 396	$\equiv \equiv$	15 0 18 6
Hermesetas (1000 PPL)			2 .0	ı	Midicel (938 PD)†s4B tablets 0.5gm (vet.) 250 III	1 000	165 0	397 sunglasses, gents'		20 0
Hermesetas (338 Cussons) Hormofemin (830 Medo)				'	Moditen (1176 Squibb) †s4B	o oea —	105 0	275/277		2 11
cream †s4B					enanthate ampoules	22	112 6	115 280/113	ΞΞ	3 II 5 0 5 6
Hyperduric (34 A&H) i njecti Hotycin (413 Lilly)	ions				vial 25mgm/mil			303 [°] 311	= =	5 6 6 H
ophthalmic ointment					10mils 120 0e Mylomide (894 Nicholas)†s1s4		180 0	281/367/313/259/		
Inapasade (1154 5&N)T5	_	_	_		tablets 500 25		38 11	257 385/389	= =	7 6 8 6
granules paediatric 60 pkts.	20 Oea	_	30 0		Mysoline (649 ICI) oral suspension 100mils 38		4 9	312 392/264/371	= =	9 6
Indocid (837 M5D) †s4B					500mils 13	60 —	19 6 5 9	383/327/384/411/ 374/412/413/414	_	12 6
Influvac (324 Crookes) ampoules Imil 6					100	9 lea —	13 71	399/338/339	= =	15 0
Ismelin (262 CIBA) ampoules 10mgm/mil 6	17 4		26 0		with phenytoin		118 0	401 children's 100	= =	15 0 18 6 1 3 1 6
Jay (668 Jay) eyelash curlers	ii Hea		20 0		†s4B 100 10 Negram (97 Bayer)	0 3ea —	15 4½	203/227/204 101/102/106	= =	i 6
Jectofer (68AH) ampoules 100mgm×2 m	ils 5				suspension 150mils 19 0		28 6	205/224	_ =	3 ii 5 6
Transcriving in A Z III	5				500mils 60 8	-a —	90 10½	clipovers 103/104		5 6

4	•	SUPPLEM	Er	IT TO THE CHEMIST AND D	RU
	de luxe 108 — —	10 6	D	Swift (581 Haynor) existing entry	
	flip-up 107 — — Samco-Matic	6 6	D	Terramycin (969 Pfizer) troches	
	903–428/820 — — — 933–430/82I — —	10 6 12 6	_	Tertroxin (518 Glaxo)	
	943/785 — —	15 0	D	tablets 5mgm 50 — — —	
	943/429 — ——————————————————————————————————	17 6		Thiaver (1061 Riker)†s4B tablets 100 40 4ea — 60 6	
0	15oz 35 6 —	3 7		500 199 8ea — 299 6	
D	Scotts (III8 RMS)			Thibenzole (837 MSD) suspension (vet.)	D
	Diabiscs 7oz 27 0 —	2 0		squeeze bottle 9 4½ea — 12 6	
	Ginger Nuts $6\frac{1}{2}$ doz) $-$	1 8		Tofranil (501 Geigy)†S4B capsules 25mgm	
	(I½ doz) Husky 7oz 27 0 —	2 0		200 54 9ea — 82 1½ 1000 254 5ea — 381 7½	
	medicinal charcoal			Tricloryl (518 Glaxo)†s4B	
	blscuits 7oz 27 0 —	2 0		syrup 60mils 3 9ea — 5 0 1 litre 46 6ea — 62 0	
	(1½ doz) Radiant Health 7oz 21 5 —	17		Trimycin (1429 TL)T5	
	(1½ doz) Vitality 21 5 —	17		dusting powder 15gm 54 0 — 6 9 Tropenal (1285 Vitamins)†s1s4A	
	(I ½ doz)			elixir 200mils 74 0 — 9 3	
	Scott's (1221 Thawpit) ready cooked			Ilitre 28 4ea — 42 6 Turkadin (518 Glaxo) VSO	
	groats 8oz 16 4 —	19		vaccine 50mils 23 0ea — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	
	twin pack baby cereal 8oz 16 4 —	19	D	Twinco (735 Laughton) existing entry	
D	Selgin (1530 Fisons) tooth-paste Serenid (1352 Wyeth)			Twinco (735 Laughton) sunglasses	
	tablets 10mgm 100 15 6ea	20 8		Burford 793 40 0 — 5 0 Cadet 970 16 0 — 2 0	
	500 63 6ea 15mgm 100 19 0ea	— 84 8 — 25 4		clipover	
	500 80 Oea	— 106 8		ladies 53 28 0 — 3 6 gents 54 28 0 — 3 6	
D	Sevana (394 DF) Silma (1343 DW)			gents 54 28 0 — 3 6 Esquire 871 20 0 — 2 6 Junior 900 16 0 — 2 0	
	projectors Matic I20M — —	7 9 0 0		Kiddy 920/940 12 0 — 1 6	
	Supermatic — —	999 6 990 0		Pierette 518/B6 28 0 — 3 6 Solent 702 16 0 — 2 0	
	Telematic — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1199 6		Ultralanum (973 Pharmethicals)TS	
D	case	- 49 6		ointment 10gm 5 8ea — 8 6 30gm 14 2ea — 21 3	
	Simbix (173 Britanol)			plain	17
	(distributors 338 Cussons) nibbles for slimmers			Vallex (971 P5MB)†s4B	96
	wheatmeal	2 6		linctus 125mils 40 0 — 5 0 2 litre 46 8ea — 70 0	
	digestive 22 6 — slimming biscuits 42 9 —	4 9		Vetzyme (978 PYP)	11
	Skels (1152 5K) instant jelly 22 6	_ 2 6		tablets 5000 38 0ea — 57 0 Vichy Grand Grille (653 l&R)	22
	instant jelly 22 6 Slim Disks (1568 Trentham)		D	half bottles	24
D	slimming tablets 40 0 —	5 0	D	Vichy Hopital (653 I&R) half bottles	31
D	Soba (1583 L of L) Soba (1155 5 & N)			Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)	41
	Sol-Tercin (179 BDH) †sls4A tablets 100 6 5ea —		D	half bottles Warricks (994 P&M)	
	Somnytic (576 PH)s4ADDI			linseed, liquorice &	46
	tablets 50 7 0ea — 100 13 6ea —	=	1	chlorodyne lozenges† 10 0 — 1 3 suppositories adult's 12 20 0 — —	54
	500 61 6ea —	_		child's 12 16 9 — — infant's 12 14 0 — —	55
	Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) T5 capsules			Wasp-eze (1565 WMCC)	58
	125mgm 100 14 0ea	21 0		(distributors 1545 Vestric) aerosol for stings† 41 4 — 4 11	
	250mgm 100 27 0ea — Steinerfix (1188 5teiner)	40 6	D	Watablitzer (980 Photopia)	66
	20 0 — Stericrepe (99 B&J)	2 6	D	Whitecross (1334 WOC) existing entry Whitecross (1334 WOC)	66
	bandage			sunglasses	67
	2in×15in 12 0 — Iin×36in 14 0 —	1 9		Caprice 360 0 — 45 0 Carlton 280 0 — 35 0	68
	2in × 36in 24 0 — 3in × 36in 36 0 —	1 0		Jeanette 316 0 — 39 6 Rita 240 0 — 30 0	
	Strepolin (518 Glaco)TS			Savoy 168 0 — 21 0	69
	33% 5gm vial	— 57 6 — 57 6		Tina 204 0 — 25 6 Fashion ladies	91
D D	33% 5gm vial — 50% 5gm vial —	= =		6834/308 31 4 — 3 11 6637 36 0 — 4 6	10
	Suba-Seal (479 WF)			091 47 4 — 5 11 6825 54 0 — 6 9	11
1	baby feeding set IC50 196 0 baby feeders complete	24 6		5874 55 4 — 6 11	
	minifeeder IC33 14 0	- 1 9 - 1 11		087 097 71 4 — 7 6 8 11	11
	8oz. IC27 17 4	_ 2 2		190 79 4 — 9 11 2450 84 0 — 10 6	
	8oz IC30 23 4 wide neck 4oz IC31 I8 8	- 2 1 2 4 4 - 2 8 8 - 3 8		2450 84 0 — 10 6 279 100 0 — 12 6	- 11
	8oz IC28 21 4 8oz IC29 29 4	— 2 8 — 3 8		2447 4	13
	Staywarm IC44 55 4	- 611		2480 156 0 19 6 Fashion men's	13
	bottle cover & measure 6 0 soothers all rubber IC37 13 4	1 8			13
	teats latex IC34 6 0	_ 9 _ 2 4		6834 31 4 — 3 11 054 36 0 — 4 6	13
	wide neck IC31 18 8 Sunnybisk (535 Granose)			6870 47 4 — 5 11 099 60 0 — 7 6	- 1
	biscuits 24 19 0 —	2 0 2 9		099 60 0 — 7 6 098 63 4 — 7 11	13
	Surmontil (971 P5MB)†s4B			1905 71 4 — 8 11 6848 79 4 — 9 11	14
	ampoules 2mils 10 12 0ea tablets 25mgm 50 12 0ea	— 18 0 — 18 0		1921 84 0 — 10 6 239 100 0 — 12 6	14
	500 108 Oea	162_0		2445 111 4 — 13 11	
	Sustac (972 Pharmax)† tablets			249 127 4 — 15 11 2480 156 0 — 19 6 kiddies' 6865 23 4 — 2 11	14
	2.6mgm dp30 104 2 —	11 7		kiddies' 6865 23 4 — 2 11 Tween-age	15
	dp250 66 7ea —	88 9			
	dp250 66 7ea — 6·4mgm dp30 127 3 — dp250 82 0ea —	14 2		boys 6871 28 0 — 3 6 girls 6849 28 0 — 3 6	15

clipovers		
Popular	23 4	_
Deluxclip	54 0	_
duo	54 0	=
two-some	36 0	_
flip-clip	63 4	_
Yex (535 Granose) 3oz	19 2 38 5	_
8oz	38 5 62 5	_
7 oise Llanhard (1436 D.º		-
Zeiss Umbral (1436 D& Zeiss Umbral (1436 D	Co) exist	ing entry
sunglasses	α ()	
Beachcomber		
Capri		_
Cavendish	=	
for men	=	_
Chevalier		
Clipover		
Clovelly		
Coquette	_	Ξ
Danube	=	_
Helios	-	_
for men	= =	=
Hurlingham	_	_
Langham	_	_
for men	_	_
Lisbon	_	_
Model G	_	_
Model M	_	_
Regent	_	_
Riviera	_	_
San Remo	_	
Zoom (331 C of C)		
aerosols		
air freshener	27 0	. —
fly killer	27 0	_
Zyloric (208 BW)		
tablets 100mgm	100 40	0ea —

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

17 Agprolin=Agprolin, Ltd., Bradford Buildi High Street, Prestatyn, Flintshire. Prestatyn 36 BC=Baywood Chemicals, Ltd., Easter Bury St. Edmunds, Sulfolk. Bury St. Edmunds 2114 BTC=Benross Trading Co., Ltd., 29 Everto Liverpool, 3. North 0471.

228 Carlton=Carlton Laboratories (Southern 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Susse 248 COTR=Charles of the Ritz, Ltd., Brook Park Lane, London, W.I. Mayfair 8371.

311 C==Cox-Continental, Ltd., 85 Church Roa Sussex. Hove 70599.

417 EPL=Elliot Pharmaceutical Laborator Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, Regent 5351.

429 Flowerdell=Flowerdells, Ltd., 81 Ploug London, S.E. 16. Bermondsey 4293.

542 Griffin=David Griffin, Ltd., Holland Way ford, Dorset. Blandford 2678.

553 HC=Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham tories, Caversham, Reading, Berks. Reading 73.

587 Heath=Roland C. Heath, 33 Wincheste London, N.M.3. Primrose 2405.

665 JW—Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Uppe London, N.I. Canonbury 3233.

69 Sorelle=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 76 Great Portlan London, W.I. Ol-580-1312.

678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Biltor Uxbridge Road, London, W.S. Ealing 4717.

684 Kaylene—Kaylene Chemicals Division, Industries (U.K.), Ltd., Foundry Lane, Widnes, Lancs. Widnes 5351.

694 Kerbina=Kerbina, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.

912 O=Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 140 To Court Road, London, W.I. Euston 8071.

1074 Roche—Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwatt Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden Court Road, London, W.I. Euston 8071.

1157 S=Sophistique, Ltd., Battersea Road, Industrial Estate, Heaton Mersey, Stockport. Moor 8353.

Industrial Estate, Heaton Mersey, Stockport.
Moor 8353.
Il60 Solport—Solport Bros., Ltd., Portia House
Street, Goring-by-5ea, Sussex. Worthing 4486
I305 WB=Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulto
Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex. Wombley
I320 WSP=West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, I
Western Road, Hove, 3. Brighton 31012.
I346 Woodward = W. Woodward, Ltd., I40 To
Court Road, London, W.I. Euston 8071.
I354 Wynlit=Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., 4 Broz
Place, London, E.C.2. London Wall 3535.
I363 Zygmunt—Zygmunt (Bond Street), Ltd
James Street, London, W.C.I. Chancery 8946.
I454 Dermal=Dermal Laboratories, 247 Gr
Road, London, W.C.I. Terminus 3070.
I469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Industrial
Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchester
I482 NP—Nationwide Pharmaceuticals, I

182 NP—Nationwide Pharmaceuticals, I Standard Road, London, N.W.10. Elgar 5424. IS35 AJP=Ayer Jernah Products, Ltd., P.O. 42 King Street, Lancaster 66518. IS60 JSPD=Jean Sorelle, Ltd. (Promedico Di 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.I. 01-5

fac (6LAPC)

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/ 4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

Henacort Plus (1077 Rona)

Extra (17S BCP) tablets koids (1530 Fisor liquid ovon (8S9 Moore) asthma inhalant 4	28 28) †\$4B 00 240 00 96 18 22 ns)	0 0 0 0ea 0	 66 0 26 44ea	3 6 3 6 — — 2 9	A I	Hepacort Plus (107/ Rona) Lactobyl (292 C) Lilia (761 Lilia-White) sanitary towels new disposable 12 20 7 Lippes Loop (922 Ortho) size, A, B, C or D 10 70 8ea 50 323 a 4ea 100 570 0ea multi-size pack 141 4ea inserter 22 8ea Mylipen (518 Glaxo) 10 dose vial	- - - - -	106	0
loxytal (413 Lilly Pulvules 20 & So Ica (175 BCP)	tablets 60 () CO	9		3 6		A = Price Advanced R = Price reduced			
tablets 12 hazone (47 Anest tablets 25 iscorbin (292 C) tablets 5 ptoids (175 BCP)	20 – ;an)† 24 S0 50 –	-	· = =	5_7 	A D D	Nappi-Wite (879 NW) 12oz 18 0 Neutraphylline (292 C) tablets 1000 suppositories 72 Norinyl-1 (1584 Syntex) †s4B	-	2 ,	0
nekoil (922 (Orth intrauterine device standard or small size	s 3S	4ea		53 0	A	(distributors IS4S Vestric) tablets wallet 21 70 0 Panadol (97 Bayer) tablets 50 60 0 Paraflex (922 Ortho)	_	8 7	9 6
nomin (276 C&C	12 32 92 C)	4ea 0ea 0		485 0 845 0 4 0	0 0 0	tablets 25 Parafon (922 Ortho) tablets all sizes tablets forte 25 Pelican (264 Cindico) bibs 54 0	_	6	9

D A	Pulvogen (1530 F Rhyso-Val (276 (vder			
^	dragees	100		0	_	_	_
		1000		6ea		_	_
	Stannoxyl (292 (2)					
D		25gm					
D D	tablets 80 8		11	.1			
υ.	Surfathesin (413 L Tolnate (1153 SK	iliy) a	II pa	CKS			
c	tablets 40 mgr			0ea	_	123	0
C	Travla (761 Lilia-V				ntry		٠
1	Travla (761 Lilia-						
	Sanitary towel		38	1	_		4
	compressed		36	9	_		4
D	Uralysol (292 C)						
D	Vitacup (279 Cole	man)	exist	ing en	try		
1	Vitacup (279 Col						
		4oz	16	6		- 1	10
		6oz	24	0		2	8
		Пb	SI	9	_	5	9
		SIb	225)	_	2 5 25	0
	Vortel (413 Lilly)						
D	Pulvules	500					
Α	Whitels Dr. (761	Lilia-	Whi	te)			
	sanitary towel		20	3	_	2	- 1
	•	- 1	22	6	_	2	4
		2	26	1	_	2	4
		3	27	10	=	2 2 2 2 1	11
		ΕI	12	1	_	ī	3
	Zam-Buk (IS30 F	isons)				
D	suppositories						
264	Cindico Cindi	. (. R	1 6	d Albian	Cam.	

264 Cindico = Cindico (G.B.), Ltd., Albion Street, Driffield, Yorks. Driffield 3434.
800 TM = Thomas Marns, Ltd., Artex Avenue, Rustington, Sussex. Rustington 3237.
1584 Syntex = Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Ives House, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berks. Maidenhead 28424.

ART TWO (NON-CUMULATIVE)

SAN MANUFACTURING

LTD. lts in hand-painted container

hecary jar 4s. 6d. ic decanter clear 195 5s. 3d.; 6 8s. 11d.; black 5s. 3d.

er vase glass and miniature ttles 4 5s. 11d. McBunny 4s. 11d.

ature bottles glass 4 6s. 9d.; 1s. 6d.

oma plastic bottles 12 1s.; acker or candle 5s. 9d.; star . 9d.

DIN INDUSTRIES LTD.

n vaeuum flasks Escort 7s. 11d. 1 Vacuum Hasks Escolt 75, 116, 128, 6d.; wide-mouth 15s, 4d. 19s, 2d.; Continental 7s, 11d, 12s, 6d.; Dura-elad 11s, 6d, 17s, 8d.; Pitcher 28s, 11d

N & HANBURYS, LTD.

Amara 5s. 5d.; 33s. 10d. on 3s. 11d. 9s. 11d.; 77s.; pastilles 2s. 3d.;

3d. (trade paid reduced). 4 oz. 4s. 5½d. s. 4d.

E PHILIPPE, LTD. erosol 5s, 11d.

O-FRENCH DRUG CO.,

ntesti-phage 20s. 5d. hino-phage 20s. 5d. es Gabail 27s. 5d. nine (Lumiere) 10 0.25 gm. 3s.;

5 gm. 12s. 8d. Gabail 6 oz. 6s. 2d.; 16 oz. 11d.; 40 oz. 27s. 5d.; 80 oz.

(Lumierc) ampoules 8s. 8d.; ets 9s. 3d.

Enterospamyl (Logeais) 11s. 6d. Femivir 7s. 4d. Fleet enema 7s. Id. Gabail's formula 2 6s. 2d. Hepvisc 50 7s. 7d.; 250 32s. 10d. Hypotensyl 50 5s. 5d.; 250 24s. 1d. Iodamelis-P (Logeais) drops 17s. 3d.; tablets 8s. 8d. Iodobesin 60 8s.; 120 14s. 10d. Isothionaiodine (Logeais) sin 9s. 3d.; with vitamin B₁ 23s. 11d. simple Lumigerine (Lumiere) 16s. 5d. Mycolaetine 50 4s. 3d.; 250 15s. 5d.

Novalkal 16s. 8d. Panerepatine 13s. 4d.

Phospho-soda (Fleet) 9s. 2d.
Syrup pertussis (Gabail) 4 oz. 5s. 6d.;
16oz. 12s. 11d.; 40oz. 27s.5d.
Thionaiodine-V (Logeais) 8s. 11d. Trinitrine eafeinee (Dubois) 6s. 6d. Trinitrine-papaverine (Laleuf) 10s. 5d. Uraseptine (Rogier) 9s. 7d.

ARCADIAN WORKS, LTD.

Throaties 7d.; 1s. 7d.

Blackeurrant, lemon, honcy and menthol 7d.

ARNOLD HAIR AND SKIN INSTITUTE

Gralae hair eolour restorer 8s. 11d. and 14s. 10d. Youthexa

hair remover stiek 5s. 11d. and 8s.

powderstone hair eraser 14s. 10d. blackhead remover outfit 14s. 10d. hair Grokair 8s. 11d. pine shampoo 3s, and 4s. 6d.

eleansing cream or milk, after-hair lotion, wrinkle eream or skin food, tonic clay pack or hand cream, astringent cream or hand balm

and anti-grease scalp pack 8s. 11d. and 14s. 10d.

tonic eyelash cream, hair tinting erayon, easy hair tint, Safoin white henna, colour-gloss oil and glamour hair rinsc 8s.

Safoin hair dye and skin and hair bleach 8s. 11d.

J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD.

toi perfume, purse 7s. 8d. 4 oz. 12s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 23s. 9d. 1 oz. 45s. 6d. parfum de toilette, standard 12s. 9d., presentation 45s. 6d. parfum mist 16s. 6d.

taleum powder 6s. 6d. Chantage perfume, purse 7s. 8d.; ‡ oz. 12s. 9d.; ‡ oz. 23s. 9d.; 1 oz. 45s. 6d.

parfum de toilette 12s. 9d. and 45s.6d. parfum mist 16s. 6d.

talcum powder 6s.

bath sparkles 8s. soap, toilet 2s. 6d.

Soap, forlet 2s. 6d.

Gold Medal Eau de Cologne, { oz. 4s. 9d.; 2 oz. 9s. 8d.; 4 oz. 17s. 9d.; 7 oz. 30s.; 14 oz. 55s.; 28 oz. 105s.; presentation 37s. 6d.

soap, toilet 2s. 4d.; bath 3s. 4d. Skin Deep foundation beauty cream, tube 3s. 10d.; jar 6s. 7d. eleansing cream 4s. 10d.

cleansing milk 5s. 10d.

nourishing cream, tube 3s. 9d., jar 6s. 9d.

moisture milk 6s. 7d.

hand and nail pre-care lotion 4s. 9d. Beauty eream soap, toilet 3s. 3d.; medium 3s. 6d.; large 8s. 11d.

roll-on deodorant 5s. 10d. Skinfare, 9s. 8d., 15s. 9d. and 27s. 9d. Vital hair conditioner 3s, 6d.; hair dressing cream 3s. Olva hand lotion 3s. 6d.

BARNANGENS VADEMECUM,

Swedish complexion soap 80 gm. 2s. 4½d.; 140 gm. 3s. 6½d. Vademecum mouth wash 25 mils.

5s. 10d.; 50 mils. 10s. 0½d.; 75 mils. 13s. 6d.; toothpaste 3s. 2½d.

M. BAUM (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS), LTD.

Amurol fruit drops 3s, 10d,

BEAUTISALES, LTD.

Gills dandruff shampoo 3s. Joehems hormone preparation 19s.

CHARLES BEDEMAN, LTD.

Aqua d'Oro saehet 1s. Deep shampoo sachets 1s. 6d.; tubes 6s. 9d.; soap 3s. Dual hair dressing 6s. 6d. Lemon cream saehet 1s. Therapy shampoo sachet Is.

M. BEETHAM & SON, LTD.

Beetham's hand eream 2s. 4d. Costa-Brava sun-tan cream 4s. 4d. Glyeerine and cueumber lotion 2 oz. 2s. 6d.; 3 oz. 3s. 4d.; 6 oz. 5s. 4d.; novelty 3s. 4d. Larola skin lotion 2 oz. 2s. 10d.; 3 oz. 3s. 10d.; 6 oz. 6s. 1d. Teenage skin cream 3s. 4d.

BESCO CO.

Shampoo eyeshield 4s.

J. BIBBY & SONS, LTD.

Araby bath soap 4s. 6d. Bibby assorted soap 1s. 8d. Cidal soap 3 oz. 1s. 4½d.; 5 oz. 2s. 2½d.; shower soap 5½ oz. 5s. 6d.; tale 3s. Coronet soap 8½d. Peter Pan toilet soap 11d.

BICKIEPEGS, LTD. Doidy cups 3s. 11d.

BRANDED PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

Pylatum double treatment 5s. 2d.; ointment 3s. 4d.

Simpsons foot ointment 3s. 1d.; liniment 3s. 2d.

I. L. BRAGG, LTD.

Braggatabs 24 2s. 6½d.; 50 3s. 7d. Carbamaxa powder 7s. 71d.; tablets

3s. 7d.

1tsit antiseptic foot powder 1s. 6½d.; bath salts 4d.; Is. 8½d.; perfumed $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1s. 11d.; corn plasters $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ointment $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD.

Angiers emulsion 4s. 2d. and 6s. 11d. Angiers junior aspirin Is. 10d. Bufferin 12 Is. 9d.; 36 4s. Ingram shaving cream lather 3s. and

4s. 3d.; brushless 3s.; lanolin 3s. 3d.

Ingram after-shave 5s. 10d. Ipana tooth-paste 1s. 9d. and 2s. 10d. Mum deodorants rollette 4s. 11d.; refill 3s. 11d. aerosol spray 7s. 11d.

Body spray 3s. 7d. and 6s. 1d.; stick 2s. 10d.; for men 5s. 1d.; refill 4s. 2d.; stick 7s. 6d.; cream 2s. 4d. lotion 3s. 4d.

Vitalis hair dressing 57 cc. 3s. 6d.; 114 cc. 5s. 10d.; 200 cc. 8s. 6d.

BRITISH ETHICAL PROPRIE-TARIES, LTD. Femaloid 60 3s. 7d.: 500 21s. 4d.

BRITISH SCHERING LTD.

Komed 10s, 7d Placodin 29s, 6d.

BROCADES (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.

Brontina ampoules 2 mils 21s. 1d.; tablets 100 27s. 9d.

EDWIN BURGESS, LTD.

Lion ointment 11 oz. 2s. 5d.; 3 oz. 4s. 7d.; 16 oz. 15s. 9d.; 36 oz. 29s. 6d.; pills 1s. 10d.; 4s. 0d.; 5s. 10d.

BURJAX (NORTHERN), LTD. Menwin cream 3s. 11d.

BURN WATSON, LTD.

S.D.2 cream 4s.; 20s. 8d.; liquid drum 2s.; 1 oz. 4s.; 6 oz. 6s. 8d.

CALFOS, LTD.

Calfos tablets 20 2s. 11½d.; 120 5s. 8d.; 500 14s, 9\d.

CAMDEN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

Alcos-Anal ointment 4s. 2d.; suppositories 10 5s. 4d.; 100 39s. 11d.

Camcolit tablets 100 8s. 10d. 1,000

58s. 8 l-d.

Kamillosan liquid 7s. 1d.; ointment, tube 4s. 2d.; 1 lb. 35s. 6d.
Nohaesa ointment, tube 3s. 3d.; suppositories 10 5s. 11d.; 100

20s. 5d.

20s. 3d.
Posalfilin ointment 4s. 2d.
Pruvagol cream 6s. 0d.; pessaries
12 6s. 7½d.; 50 23s. 4d.; 100 39s. 5d.;
pastilles 18 4s. 2d.

pastilies 18 4s. 2d.

Tampovagan pessaries with ichthyol
5% 12 5s. 5d.; with ichthyol 10%
12 6s. 7½d.; with lactic acid 5%
12 5s. 5d.; with stilboestrol and
sulphathiazole 12 9s. 0½d.; with
stilboestrol and lactic acid 5% 12.7s. 8d.

Transpulmin ampoules 5 9s. 8d.; 10 18s. 1d.; 50 60s. 4d.; solution 25 mils 15s. 1d.

CARLO ERBA (U.K.), LTD.

Ginetris pessaries 6 14s. 21d.; 24 50s. 7d.

CHASE LABORATORIES, LTD. Biocel cream 7s. 8d.

CLIPPA-SAFE (HYGIENIC SAFETY HARNESS), LTD.

Clippa-Safe standard harness 14s. 6d.; rein attachment 4s. 9d.; anchor straps 4s. 9d.; de-luxe pack 22s.

COMMERCIAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

Acderm 4 oz. 9s. 6d. Dantrol 4 oz. 9s. 6d. Canadian healing oil 2 oz. 4s. 8d. Roberts syrup 10s, 11d.

COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON LTD.

Arsenicol 2 gall. 48s. 2d. Bloom Wash 1 gall. 33s. 5d. Dairy ointment 2½ lb. jar 23s. 7d.; 10 lb. tin 75s. 1d.

fluke and worm drench 100 dose 14s. 5d.; 450 36s. 1d.; 900 57s. 8d.; 4,500 192s. 2d. Lambing lubricant 8s.

marking pencils doz. 21s. 3d. Medicare 6s, 8d, 13s, 9d. NCA worm drench 10 oz. 22s. 3d.; 40 oz. 78s. 1d. Terebene balsam 43s. 3d. worm capsules 1s. 9d. and 2s. 1d. N.C. concentrate 61s. 10d.

COSMETIQUE VIGDOR (LONDRES), LTD.

Vigdor after-shave lotion 13s, and 17s. 9d.

bath oil 3 cracker 356 5s. 7d. Brolly 334 4s. Id. Cupid heart 360 2s. 10d.

Diabolo 339 3s. 7d. Fairy lantern 336 4s. 4d. Fairy wand 330 3s. 1d.

Golden roses 359 3s. 7d. Introduction to luxury 333 7s. 2d. bubble bath

Pink Champagne 346 2s. 10d.; 345 4s. 10d.; 347 9s. 8d.

Cologne or lavender 560 2s. 7d.; 563 10s. 8d.

Cologne export "Champagne" 569 7s. 8d. "Raffia Nut" 580 6s. 8d. "Winchester" 582 6s. 8d.; 583

12s. 2d. "Chianti" 587 4s. 7d. Perfume Devon violets 722 6s. 11d.

Pintray silver roses 733 4s. 7d.

W. H. COWIE, LTD. Cornucrescine hoof ointment 6s, 7d.;

17s. 9d.; 76s. 6d. COX CONTINENTAL, LTD.

Ascon suspension 6s. 1d.; tablets

Entrosalyl tablets, standard 50 4s. 10d.; vitaminised 50 6s. 6d. Fluscorbin tablets 18 4s. 8½d.

Stannoxyl tablets 80 5s. 8d.

Taxol tablets 50 4s. 2d.; 100 7s. 4d.

CREME SIMON (DISTRIBUTORS) LTD.

Cremc Simon jar No. 1 12s. 6d.; No. 2 9s.; No. 3 5s. 6d.; tube No. 1 5s. 6d.; No. 2 2s. 9d.; M.A.T. jar 2s. 9d.; 5s. 6d.; 9s.; tube 2s. 9d.; 5s. 6d.; Nucia tube 2s. 9d.; jar 10s. 6d.

Poudre Simon 7s. 6d. Simon Citron 6s.; 8s. 6d. Simo/Relax 15s. 6d. Simo/Fluid 12s, 6d. Maja bath oil 673 29s.; dusting powder 229 21s. 6d.; soap 1035 2s. 4d.; 1029 4s. 0d.; 1021 5s. 9d.; 1028

9s. 8d. Nueva Maia Cologne 703 38s. 0d.; 704 22s. 9d.; 705 15s, 3d.

Perfume 839 21s, 6d.; 838 44s, 0d.; 837 74s. 6d.; 836 101s. 6d.; 835 139s. 6d.

Spray mist aerosol 30s. 6d. Joye1

Cologne 578 26s. 3d.; 577 44s. Perfume 872 24s. 0d.; 888 45s. 9d.; 863 78s. 0d.

CRESCENT PREPARATIONS CO., LTD.

Crescent eyelash grower, trial 3s.

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD.

Anabalm 4s. 2d.

Argentum ½ oz. 5s. 0½d.; 1 oz. 4s. 2d.; 4 oz. 7s. 1½d.; with ephedrine 5s. 0½d. Bromodeine 2 oz. 4s. 2d.; 4 oz. 7s. 5d. calamine lotion 4s. 5d.

Collotone 4 oz. 4s. 2d.; 8 oz. 6s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.
Cortoderm N 0.25\% 4s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.; 0.5\%
5s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; 1\% 9s. 2d.
Cortoderm-N 0.25\% 6s. 3d.; 0.5\%

7s. 5d.; 1 % 11s. 3d. Dermasulf 7s. 5d.

hand cream 28 gm. 3s, 0½d.; 114 gm. 8s. 10½d.

hand lotion 57 c.c. 3s. 0½d.; 114 c.c. 4s. 3d.

iodine 9s, 6d. iodine oil 1 oz. 3s. 7d.; 4 oz. 8s. 4d.; 16 oz. 23s. 8d.; 80 oz. 86s. 51d.

iodine oil with methyl sal, 1 oz. 3s. 7d.; 4 oz. 8s. 4d.

Karvol capsules 10, 2s. 111d.; 500, 62s. 1½d.

Lacto-calamine 50 c.c. 2s. 11½d.; 105 c.c. 4s. 2d.; cream 4s. 3d.; talc 4s. 3d.; baby cream 5s. 11d.; baby talc 2s. 8d.

Manganese 1 mil 13s. 4d.; 4 oz. 7s. 5d.; 16 oz. 24s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.

NeoFerrum 4 oz. 6s. 3d.; 8 oz. 10s. 8d.; 80 oz. 68s. 4d.; tablets 50 7s. 5d.; 250 28s. 5d.; infant 4s. 9d.

Pertenal 10s. 8d. Scalp lotion 4s. 5½d. Tussiex 8s. 31d.

DR D'S PRODUCTS, LTD.

Aurora 24s. 11d. Cue 3s. 11d. Footease 5s. 10d.
Hormone and vitamin cream 1 oz.
11s. 8d.; 2 oz. 20s. 6d. Interval 1 oz. 5s. 10d.; 2 oz. 9s. 11d.; 4 oz. 17s. 9d. Nocturn 2 oz. 5s. 10d.; 4 oz. 9s. 11d. Presentation 2 oz. 5s. 10d.; 4 oz. 9s. 11d. Roscdew 4 oz. 7s. 8d. Screnade 2 oz. 5s. 10d.; 4 oz. 9s. 11d. Spring Moisture 2 oz. 11s. 9d.

J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne No. 1 2s. 3d.; No. 2 4s. 1d.

DAY & SONS (CREWE), LTD.

Covas 50 mils, 95s.

Dapsodine syringes 33s, 0d.; tubes Dayfur M syringes 35s.; tubes 27s. 6d.

Days antiscptic hand cream 6s. 9d.

black drink 6s.

Driffield oils 10 oz. 10s. 6d.; 20 oz. 20s. etheric ammonia 8 oz. 8s. 6d.

red drink 7 lb. 44s.; 14 lb. 86s.; 28 lb. 162s. white oils 10 oz. 10s. 6d.; 20 oz.

Huskolein 20 oz. 18s. Inogel 100 mils, 35s. Oil of the Night 6 oz. 6s.; 10 oz. 9s.;

DEB CHEMICAL PROPRIETARIES

Swarfega 1s. 9d., 4s. 8d. and 16s. 6d.

R. DEMUTH, LTD.

20 oz. 17s.

Carnate nail polish 4s. 7d. Gem shampoo-puffer 3s.; aerosol 7s. 1d. Frozoclone 4s. 11d. Frozolavender 4s. 11d.

DENDRON DISTRIBUTOR 2nd Debut with CEF 600

14s. 9d.; with CEF 1200 17s. 9d. Bantron 12s, 9d. Blisteze 2s. 10d. Cosmedin No. 1 4s. 10d.; No. DDD ordinary 1 oz. 3s. 1c 5s. 1d.; 4 oz. 7s. 2d.; 16 oz.

extra strong 2oz. 5s. 1d 7s. 2d.; 16 oz. 15s. 9d.; bi small 3s. 1d.; tube economy jar 3s. 9d.; 16 oz. 18s. 4 1s. 7d.

Delagar 3s. 7d.; 6s. 7d. Dentinox 3s. 10d. NuMoon 2s. 0d. NuNale 2s. 6d.

NuNale super 8s. 8d. Perform regular 6s. 1d.; hard-to-wave 6s. 1d.; 11s. 2 Yaxa deodorant aerosol Cologne 6s. 8d.; refill luxury 4s. 7d.; refill 3s.

3s. 7d.; roll-on 5s. 7d.; refil stick 3s. 7d.

MICHAEL DENHAM, LTI

Italian Marble bath bliss 15s. 6d. bath talcum 12s, 6d. soap 5s. 6d. guest (6) 12s. 6d.

DENVER LABORATORIES

Antiphlogistine poultice 5 oz $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 16 oz. rub 4s. 10d. Brasivol 18s. 6d. Fellows syrup 4s. 10d. Organidin elixir 4 oz. 10s. 5 tion 30 c.c. 8s. 7d.; tat 13s. 7½d.; 250 33s. 8½d. Rectalad enemas 6 x 2 c.c. 6 x 5 c.c. 21s. 5d. Theo-Organidin 8 oz. 11s. 8d. Vosol car drops 10s.

E. C. DE WITT & CO., LTE De Witts

antacid powder 2s. 1d.: 6s. 7d.; tablets 1s. 10d.; antibiotic throat lozenges cough control 2s. 6d. pills 2s. 9d.; 5s. 4d.; 8s. 4d. healing powder 2s. 7d. kidney and bladder pills 5s. 4d.; 8s. 4d. laxaliver pills 1s. 10d. rheumatic rub 2s. 9d. worm syrup 1 oz. 2s. 6d.; 4 (Manzan 4s. 6d. Painules 4s. 7d.; 7s. 10d.

DUNCAN FLOCKHART &

LTD. Antoin 2s, 8d.; 5s. 9d. Baumol single 1s. 6d.; 3's 4s.

Colliron 114 mils 6s. 8d.; 11s. 8d.; 2 litres 77s. 3d. Ipexon 114 mils 5s. 11d. Locan 5s. 4d. Myolgin 3s. 7d. Nobecutane-D 9s. 6d. Tiglyssin 84s. 4d.

ELLIMAN SONS & CO., LT

athletic rub 3s. 01d. Fibro cream, 3s. 7d. foot cream 3s. 10d. penetrant rub 4s. 1d. royal embrocation 4 oz. 8 oz. 6s. 7d. universal em niversal embrocation 2s. 9½d.; 4 oz. 3s. 10d

EMMET LABORATORIES. Velocium Is. 6d.; 3s. 8d.

EUCRYL, LTD.

6s. 7d.

Adelaide Grey coolwax 3. wax-a-way 7s. 1d.; refill 3s.

blets 16 2s. 1d.; 100 7s. 0d. tooth powder 1s. 6d.; 2s. 3d.; cers 2s. 5d.; denture 1s. 6d.; ld.; smokers denture cleaner

ne 2s. 10d.; refill 2s. 6d. nil 5s. 10d.; 12s. 11d. vays cough syrup 2s. 5d.; 7d.; 5s. 7d. syrup 2s. 1d.; 3s. 3d. cough linetus 1s. 10d.

ohnsons soothing syrup 2s. 4d. spirins 25 1s. 4d.; 100 3s. 4s. 8d. lcin 20 3s. 11d.; 60 10s. 2d.;

29s. 0d. babycream 3s. 4d.

OL, LTD. 1 brightener 1 oz. 3s. 10d.; 2. 6s. 2d.; ½ pint 22s. 6d.; pint 6d.; hair-dye remover set 6s. 2d.; leach 3s, 10d. x hair dye 4s. 10d.

x 6 1s. 2d.; 18 2s. 8d.; 36 4s. 6d.; or 1s. 7d.

R. LABORATORIES, LTD. tablets 40 8s. 5d.; 120 23s. 8d. cholon 60 6s. 11d.; 150 16s. 0d. ron 6 33s. 0d.; 25 125s. 6d.; 469s. 3d.

cton 6 31s. 6d.; 25 120s. 8d.; 459s. 2d. najecta 6 32s. 0d.; 25 122s. 0d.;

466s. 3d. astine 6 34s. 0d.; 25 129s. 6d.; 482s. 6d.

ETT & JOHNSON LTD. Bi-San adult 6s. 8d.; child 5s. 1d ol SS solution 4s. 9d. so dry shampoo Is. 0d. r 2s. 7d.

ns tooth-paste large 2s. 3d.; dard 3s. 3d. 2s. 7d.

ola 4s. er Seigal's syrup 3s. 4d. ing Pride shaving cream tube 10d.; jar 3s. 4d.

ra styling gel 4s. 6d. orhair 8s. 6d.

orhue sachet 1s. 2d.; bottle s. 9d. ortint two sachets Is. 6d.;

x capsules 3s. 6d. otone 3s. 10d. 'n' Tone 3s. 9d.

aze and Soft Spraze 6 oz. 4s. 4d.; oz. 5s. 7d.; blonde 6 oz. 4s. 4d. olour 8s. 6d.; natural net 6 oz. s. 4d.; 16 oz. 9s. 6d.

e quinine and eau de Portugal oz. 4s. 7d.; 8 oz. 7s. 8d.; 20 oz. 6s. 3d.

nmade Hongroise 2s. 7d.

twelve mascara 4s. 6d. des vanities small 1s. 11d.; large ill 2s. 4d.; large 3s. 4d.; eye ke-up remover pads 1s. 11d.; 5s. 6d; Babyquick 3s. 4d.; tan pads lotion or oil 3s. 10d.; tan pads lotion or oil 3s. 10d.; velfresh for men 2s. 10d.; lex 4s, 6d.; Travelfresh tissues 1s. 9d.; 100 4½ ea.; all-day dorant stick 2s. 4d.; 5-day dorant pads 3s. 11d.; sticks

luan nail-varnish 10d.; cuticle remover cream 3d.; nail hardener 3s. 10d. ol Nos 1 and 2, solid and mpoo 4s.; pressing oil 7s.;

xer 6s.

et container 1s. 6d. lar 3s. 9d. al 2s. 9d.

F.B.A. PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

Detigon linctus 4 oz. 3s. 7d.; 20 oz. 14s. 2d.; 80 oz. 42s. 7d. Refagan 3s. 11d.; 30s. 2d.

M. J. FECHER, LTD. Bambino teething ring 5d. Cuckoo ear cap 7s. 7d.; caustic pencil 10½d.; eyebath 5½d.; menthol snuff 1s. 3d.; nipple shield 9d.; pumice stone 1fd.; styptic pencil 9d.; teething ring 5d.

Noshok caustic pencil 10½d.

Save time styptic pencil 9d.

FULFORD WILLIAMS (INTER-NATIONAL), LTD. Bablets 1s. 9d. Bilax 2s. 1d. Cutipen 3s. 10d.; refill 2s. 4d. Doan's pills 2s. 5d.; 4s. 10d.; 7s. 8d.; ointment 2s. 7d. Handjoy 2s. 7d. Mentex 1s. 11d.

GEISTLICH SONS, LTD.

Prodan 5s. 7d.

Nutrinail 4s. 4d.; refill 2s. 7d.

Anaflex cream 20 gm. 7s. 8d.; 500 gm. 177s. 6d.; powder 5s. 11d.; paste 7s. 8d.; hydrocortisone 9s. 9d.; lozenges 23s. 114d.

Gevodin tablets 100 17s. 9d.; 500 79s. 10½d. Risunal ointment 5s.

Salmocid tablets 50 142s.; 250 669s. 2d. Noxyflex 417s. 1d.

GILLEY'S LABORATORIES, LTD. Dr. Gilley's laxative 2s. 0d.; 3s. 10d.; 7s. 2d.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD. Fersolate 100 1s. 10d.

GOODWILL'S SEAWEED PRODUCTS

Sea-Odine 8d and 5s. 6d.

HALEWOOD CHEMICALS LTD. Dr. Hair's asthma pastilles 3s. 5d.; asthma remedy 3s. 5d. and 5s. 10d.; catarrh pills 3s. 5d.

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. LTD. Coronette lacquer 3s. 3d.; refill 1s. 10d.; hair spray 3s. 6d.: styling spray aerosol 6s. 11d.; bottle 3s. 3d.

Cossack aerosol 4s. 10d.

Dor deodorant, stick unperfumed 2s. 4d.; perfumed 2s. 7d.; spray 3s. 6d.

Keybells (all) 1s. 8d. Klik fly killer 3s. 11d.; air freshner 3s. 11d.

Kwits 4d. Lorelox hair styling 2s. 7d. Loxene

Shampoo sachets 9d.; bottles 2s. 7d.; 4s. 7d. Haircream 3s. 4d.; 2s. 3d.; refill

3s. 7d. Safada shampoo sachet 6d.; bottle 1s. 10d.

Snowfire cream 9d.; tablet 1s. 1d.; ointment 1s. 9d.; junior baby powder 1s. 10d.

Supersoft shampoo sachets; liquid, lemon, cream 4d.; bottles liquid, lemon 2s.

hand cream 1s. 7d. wave set 1s. 7d.

hair spray No. 1, 2 4s. 7d.; econ. size 5s. 7d.; super 9s. 8d.; hard-to-hold No. 3 4s. 7d.

bubble bath sachets 4d. Close-up deodorant 5s. talc Nos. 4, 8 2s. 10d.

Ting 5d. Toddilox hair styling 2s. 7d. Tonrinz 7½d.
Twice-as-Nice sachet 8d.

Zubes 6d.; 1s. 2d.; mixture 2s. 5d.; 3s. 10d.

JAMES HARDCASTLE & CO. Ferrol compound 9s. 2d. and 17s. 9d. Radway's ready relief 4s. 9d.

H.E.B. PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

burn cream 3s. 7d.; 4s. 9d. and

13s. 4d. 1ac 8 oz. 6s. 3d.; 20 oz. 13s. 4d.; 40 oz. 25s. 7d.; 80 oz. 45s. 3d. normal 9s. 9d. waterproof 10s. 4d. and 22s. 2d.

diphiodin, calamine and parisepsin cream 7s. 1d. and 12s.

parisepsin diphiodin emulsion 8 oz 8s. 11d.; 20 oz. 15s. 7d.; 40 oz. 29s. 4d.; 80 oz. 58s. 7d.

Calobalm 3s. 3d. and 4s. 7d. Di-Meepol 2s. 7d.

H.E.B. calamine cream 2s, 6d.; lanoline cream 2s. 6d.

Hexabalm no change.

Hexacream 2s. 6d.

HINKSMAN & FORREST, LTD. Hinksman's asthma cigarettes and reliever 3s. 1d.

HODDERS, LTD.
Bactone cream 2s. 9d. and 5s.; capsules 2s. 4d., 3s. 10½d. and 6s. 4½d.

C.M.P. asthma remedy 11s. 9d.

HOLLANDS & BLAIR, LTD. Bathroom scales. Countess 105s. 6d.; Spiralux p.v.c. cover 59s. 11d.; fur mat 69s.; chrome 90s.; plastic mat 57s. 11d.; Vanguard 42s. 3d.; centre handle 49s. 11d.; fur mat 52s. 3d.; fur, centre handle 59s. 11d.

HYDROPHANE LABORATORIES, LTD.

Surcos equine tonic powders 14s. 3d. INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL

CO., LTD. Alkia 4s. 4d.

Anadin, 4 7d.; 20 2s. 6d.; 50 4s. 10d.; 100 8s. 3d. Ban-O-Dor 5s. 10d.

Bismag powder 2s. 4d. and 4s. 1d.; tablets, 75 2s. 4d.; 165 4s. 1d. BiSODOL powder 2s. 1d. and 4s. 1d.

tablets, 30 2s. 1d.; 100 5s. 1d.; Rollmints 1s.

Bisuroids 2s. 1d. Centrin 2s, 6d. Compound W 2s, 7d.

Dristan tablets, 12 3s. 1d.; 24 4s. 10d. nasal mist 4s.

Fibrosine 3s. 7d. Freezone 2s. 4d.

Glomax 5s. Immac, sachet Is. 6d.; std. 4s. Id.; large 6s. 8d.

Lystone 3s. 4d. Milkote, 10 1s.; 30 2s. 9d.

Nemolin 4s. 1d.

Pineate 2s. 10d.

Preparation H ointment 4s. 7d.; suppositories, 6 3s. 7d.; 12 6s. Resdan 4s. 9d.

Reudel 2s. 6d. Sek 3s. 1d. Tramil 3s. 6d.; 7s. 6d,

J. JAAP & CO. Jaap's health salt 2s. 4d. and 3s. 5d.

ERNEST JACKSON & CO., LTD. Droste diabetic chocolate 1s.

glucose-barley sugar drops, Devon butterscotch mints, mixed fruit drops, 1s. 6d. pastilles 1s. 6d. lozenges C.S. peppermint 2s. 1d.

lime flavoured sulphur 1s. 7d. Mintettes 8d.

peppermint 10d. sore throat 2s. 4d.

sore throat 2s. 4d.
pastilles—antisceptic throat, bronchial
catarrh Creds, catarrh, children's
cough, Envoy, night cough 2s. 4d.
crystallised blackcurrant, glycerine,

lemon and honey 2s. 1d. cachous 9d.

Perox-chlor 1oz tube 2s. 9d.; 1 oz. jar 2s. 9d.; 2³/₄ oz. 5s. 6d.

Proctor's Pinclyptus pastilles 3s. 6d.

JAMES, SAMUEL & CO., LTD. Andora 21s.

Eyelite 10s. 8d. Glycinillo 2s, 11\flat d. and 5s. 10d.

Jabad bath, one 1s. 11d.; five 9s.; ten 17s.; twenty 29s.; forty 54s.;

eighty 96s. Mavala

base coat and cuticle cream 18s. lipstick 9s.

Scientifique hardener 21s.; discovery pack 5s. charged applicator 21s.

Color plain 11s. 3d.; frosted 13s. 6d. Maillecrin glove 20s.; strap 40s.; mits 8s. 6d. Maya bath 22s. 10d.

Municum 4s. 9d.

Olygo-Maigril 42s. Suzy cosmetic pencil 2s.; propelling pencil 7s. 6d.; refill 1s. 6d.; shadow stick 9s.

Vibro grains 10s. 8d.

C. & G. KEARSLEY, LTD. Kearsley's original Welch's No. 1 2s. 10d.; No. 2 6s. 5d. pills

KODAK, LTD.

Verichrome pan and Panatomic-X films 127, 120 and 620 3s. 10d.; 116 4s. 11d.; 828 3s. 7d.; 126 4s. 6d. Tri-X pan film 127, 120 and 620 4s. 3d. Royal-X pan film 120 4s. 11d.

Kodacolor-X film 127, 120 and 620 9s. 2d.; 828 7s. 10d.; 126 9s. 10d. Kodak roll film's high-speed Ekta-

chrome 120 14s. 11d. Ektachrome-X 127, 120 and 620 10s, 9d.; 126 14s, 5d.
Professional Tri-X pan and Plus-X

pan pack of 10 42s. 5d.

Tri-X, Panatomic-X and Plus-X miniature films 135 cassette 20 exposures 5s. 10d. 36 exposures 7s. 7d. Kodacolor-X 135 cassette 12 exposures 8s. 6d.; 20 exposures 10s. 8d.; Ektachrome-X 135 cassette 20 exposures 14s. 5d.; 36 exposures 21s. 4d.; high-speed Ektachrome 20s. 10d.; Kodachrome 20 exposures 25s. 8d.; 36 exposures 37s. 1d., 12 exposures (KR828) 17s. 7d.

Plus-X and Tri-X movie films 16-mm. reversal 100ft. 41s. 10d.; 50 ft. 25s. 4d.; 50 ft. magazine 34s. 5d.

238. 4d.; 30 ft. magazine 34s. 3d. Kodachrome II movie film Super 8 in 50 ft. cartridge 33s. 10d.; 25 ft. spool 29s, 11d.; 25 ft. magazine 36s. 8d.; 100 ft. spool 101s.; 16-mm. spool 100 ft. 81s. 8d.; 50 ft. 48s. 1d.; magazine 57s. 8d.

Ektachrome II double-8 25 ft. spool

20s. 10d.; processing 10s. 6d.
Kodak sheet films (25 sheets) 2½ × 3½ in.
Ortho-Royal 14s. 5d.; PanchroRoyal Super XX and Plus-X 13s. 5d.; A shall rius-A 13s. 3d., 3d. x44 in. Ortho-Royal 20s. 10d.; Panchro-Royal, Super-XX and Plus-X 18s. 11d.; Royal-X pan 24s. 4d.; 3½×5½ in. Ortho Royal 27s. 4d.; Panchro-Royal, Super-XX and Plus-X 24s. 10d.; 4×5 in. Ortho-Royal 27s. 10d.; Panchro-Royal, Super-XX and Plus-X 25s. 10d; Royal-X pan 33s. 3d.; $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Ortho-Royal 40s. 9d.; Panchro-Royal, Super-XX and Plus-X 37s. 3d.; Royal-X pan 49s. 2d.

Kodak bromide and Bromesko papers odak bromide and Bromesko papers $1_8^2 \times 2_8^1$ in. 100 single/weight 5s. 7d.; $2_2^1 \times 2_2^1$ in. S/W 25 2s. 4d.; 100 6s. 3d.; $2_2^1 \times 3_2^1$ S/W 25 2s. 8d.; 100 8s.; D/W 100 9s. 2d.; $2_3^2 \times 4_2^1$ S/W 100 Velox only 10s. 4d.; $3_2^1 \times 4_2^1$ in. S/W 25 4s. 2d.; 100 12s. 5d.; D/W 25 4s. 5d.; 100 14s. 6d.; $3_2^1 \times 5_2^1$ in. S/W 25 4s. 5d.; 100 14s. 6d.; $3_2^1 \times 5_2^1$ in. S/W 25 5s. 4d. 148. 0d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ \(\cdot \) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(S/W 10 5s. 4d.; 50 21s.; 100 38s. 9d.;

D/W 10 6s. 3d.; 50 24s. 7d.; 100 45s. 10d.; 8×10 in S/W 10 7s. 5d.; 100 55s.; D/W 10 8s. 7d.; 100 65s. 8d.; 10×12 in. S/W 10 10s. 11d.; 100 81s. 4d.; D/W 10 12s. 5d.; 100 97s. 4d.; 12×15 S/W 10 16s.; 100 12ls. 4d.; D/W 10 18s. 4d.; 100 B/W 145s. D/W 145s.

Kodak cameras Brownie 127 30s. 5d.; 44A 57s.;

Vecta 29s. 6d.

Colorsnap 35 model 2 200s. 5d. Retinette f/2.8 1A 453s. 10d.; 1B 807s. 5d.

f/1.9 2416s. 5d.; 1F 895s. 10d.; reflex IV f/2.8 2593s. 3d.; f/1.9 2958s. 8d.

Instamatic 25 53s. 1d.; 50 60s. 11d.; 100 106s. 1d.; 200 159s. 2d.; 300 288s. 10d.; 304 313s. 4d.; 400 333s.; 500 863s. 5d.

Kodak camera outfits Brownie 127 flash 72s. 8d. Brownie Vecta camera 43s. 7d. Instamatic 100 118s. 11d.; 200 209s. 10d.; 104 132s. 1d.; 204 230s. 4d.

Batteries HP16 1s.; Mallory MN2400 2s. 3d.

Kodak 8-mm movie cameras. Instamatic M2 445s.; M4 648s. 4d.; M6 1856s. 6d. Kodak 8 f/1.9 274s, 1d.

Escort 8 577s. 7d.

Accessories for Carousel S projector. spare slide tray 49s. lamp 45s. 6d.

control unit 64s. Carrying cases

940 for Instamatic 25 9s. 10d. 939 for Brownie 127 9s. 4d. 936 for Brownie Vecta 6s. 5d.

785 for Colorsnap 35 model II 46s, 2d. 67112 for Retinette 1A and 1B

89s. 5d. 67149 for Retina 1F 77s. 7d.; reflex

f/2.8 148s. 4d.; f/1.9 185s. 8d. 67183 for Instamatic 500 37s, 4d. 794 for Instamatic 50 13s. 9d.

798 for Instamatic 100 and 104 14s. 9d. 747 for Instamatic 200, 300 and 400

36s. 4d. 938 for Kodak 8 movie f/1.9 41s. 3d

937 for Escort 8 53s. 1d. 941 for Instamatic M2/M4 movie

67s. 9d. for Instamatic M6 movie 175s. 10d.

for Carousel S projector 148s. 4d. Flasholders Brownie 5 21s. 11d.; Instamatic 20s. 9d.; Kodablitz 47s. 4d.

Lens attachments

Kodisk filter 255 and 285 12s. 5d.; 320 13s. 7d. Kodak close-up lens 255 and 285

9s. 2d.; 320 10s. 1d. Kodisk lens hood 255 and 285 6s. 6d.; 320 8s. 3d.

Kodisk lens-hood case 7s. 8d.

KNOX LABORATORIES, LTD. Bocasan 8 4s. 10d.; 20 9s. 10d. Cystex 18 3s.; 40 6s.; 100 12s. 1d. Diotex 18 2s. 1d.; 40 4s. 2d. Facsil 4s. Hytex 1s. 10d.

Mendaco 20 4s. 3d.; 48 8s. 5d.; 120 16s. 11d.

Nuxoderm 1s. 10d, and 3s. 7d. Noxco 48 3s. 8d.; 144 7s. 3d.

LANTIGEN (ENGLAND), LTD. Delagar bath pearls 8 3s. 7d.; 18 6s. 7d. Lantigen B, C and Lantivac 26s. 3d.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES Abstem tablets 1004s. 2d. Gevral capsules 30 3s. 2d.
M.C.P. PURE DRUGS, LTD.
Bislumina susp. 13s. 4d.; tablets
11s. 10d.; 50s. 3½d. Cantil 34s. 4d.; with phenobarb 35s. 2½d. actil 25s. 9d.; with phenobarb Dactil Dicumoxane 8s.; 25s, 9d,; 105s. 7½d, Femerital 13s, 11d.

LINFIELD LABORATORIES, LTD. · Schril 6s. 6d.

MAWSON & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. Homocea ointment 3s. 8d.; 7s. 1d. Etsonal 10s. 5d.
Pinestol 4 oz. 1s .10d.; 8 oz. 2s. 10d.; 16 oz. 4s. 10d.

MEDICO BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Antipeol ointment 2s. 10½d.; 4s. 9d.; 8s. 9½d.; 30s. 9d. Opthalmo-Antipeol 2s. 6 d.; 4s. 9d. Rhino-Antipeol 2s. 61d.; 4s. 9d. Dentensyl 50 5s. 10d.; 500 47s. 1d. St. James balm 2s. 4\d.; 4s. 4d.

MENLEY & JAMES LABORATORIES Aquatheron 13s, 8d.

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD. B.F.I. powder 2s. 11½d.; 5s. 4d. Col Benemid 87s. Dermogesic 1 oz. 3s. 3d.; 4 oz. 10s. 8d. Smnos 4 oz. 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 16 oz. 12s. 5d. Sucrets 2s. 6d.

MERZ & CO., LTD. Recto-Thanol 4s. 1d. A. & D. ointment 3s. 11d.

MILLIWATT LTD.

Electric blankets 119s. 5d.; 60×26 100s. 5d.; 60×48 143s. 4d. Milliwatt pad 15×13½ 81s. 6d.; 15×26 113s. 11d. Royalty 60 × 30 167s. 10d.; 60 × 48 209s. 9d.; 60 × 50 383s. 6d.

MORGAN'S POMADE CO., LTD. Grasshopper ointment 2s. 2d.; 12s. 8d. Morgan's pomade 4s.; 6s. 1d.; perfumed 3s. 8d.; 5s. 9d. hair colour restorer 4s. 9d. hair darkening cream 7s. 5d. shampoo, cream and liquid 7d.;

anti-dandruff shampoo 2s. 0d.

MORNY (SALES), LTD. after-shave lotion 6341 12s. 6d. bath essence 4451 9s. 2d. bath salt tablets 6 4506 4s. 1d. bath crystals 4701 9s. 2d. cologne for men 6351 15s. 3d. dusting powder 4350 9s. 2d.; with puff 4310 12s. 2d.; de Luxe 4371 19s. 10d. hand cream 3890 2s. 7d.; 3901 5s. 7d. perfume spray mist 1451 17s. 9d. perfumes flaskette 1321 5s. 10d.; pursette 1331 10s. 8d.; medium flask 13411 14s. 3d.; de luxe 1381 73s. 6d. perfumette perfume 1371 12s. 8d.

per shave 6331 12s. 8d. shaving bowl 5601 13s. 8d.; refill 5611 5s. 7d.; refill 5511 5s. 1d.; stick refill 5711 3s. 7d.

skin perfume 1941 7s. 8d.; 1961 12s. 8d. soap toilet 3 5204 5s. 3d.; bath 3 5114 8s. 6d.; visitors discs 6 5126

5s. 7d. talcum tin 6000 3s. 9d.; plastic 6080 6s. 10d.; refill 6061 3s. 10d.; for men 6370 8s. 8d.

H. R. NAPP, LTD.

Caapi tablets 12 2s. 10d.; 200 32s. 2d. Carmerin tablets 50 7s. 7d.; 300 34s. 3d. Dyspastol 25 3s. 3d.; 100 11s. 4d.

Neonal 1 oz. 3s. 10d. Primolax 50 3s. 8d.; 200 12s. 8d. Sedonan 7 gm. 3s. 1d.; 15 gm. 5s. 2d. Sorosil 30 gm 3s. 10d.

NICHOLAS LABORATORIES, LTD.

Algesal 4s. 6d. Arthripax 4s. 1d.; 11s. 4d. Bronchionex 13s. 7d. Isotense 71s. Menopax cream 5s. 4d.; tablets 7s. 10d. Polycrol gel 13s. 1d.; tablets 18s. 10d.; S, tablets 25s. 11d.

NORGINE, LTD. Carbomucil 5s. 4d. Enzypan 40 5s. 10d.; 120 13s. 8d. Ferro Hepamult 4 oz. 7s.; 16 oz. 26s. Hepamult 4 oz. 6s. 6d.; 16 oz. 24s. Muripsin 50 9s. 8d. Normacol 4 oz. 5s. 4d.; 8 oz. 9s. 8d.; ormacoi 4 oz. 5s. 4d.; 8 oz. 9s. 8d.; 16 oz. 17s. 9\fu, 5 lb. 81s. 3\fu, special 4 oz. 5s. 4d.; 8 oz. 9s. 8d.; 16 oz. 17s. 9\fu, antispasmodic 4 oz. 5s. 4d.; 8 oz. 9s. 8d.; 16 oz.

ORGANON LABORATORIES,

Endocil

'17s. 9½d.

beauty treatment 7s. 3d.; 9s. 6d.; 15s. 3d.; 22s. 6d. cleanse care 9s. 6d. day-care 8s.; 14s. hand-care 5s. 6d.

ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL, LTD.

Aci-jel A 11s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B 8s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gentersal cream A 16s. 3d.; B 13s. 9d. Ortho dienvestrol cream A 12s. 7d.; B 10s. 1d. Paraflex tablets 100 24s.

Parafon forte tablets 100 28s. 5d. Sporostacin cream A 23s. 10d.; R 21s 4d.

W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD.

Owbridge's new formula 3s.; 5s. 3d.; original 2s. 10d.; 4s. 11d.; pastilles

F. C. PATON (SOUTHPORT), LTD. Paton's dental pencil 2s. 4d. Mini Drop 2s. 4d. mouth treatment 3s. 0d. nail hardener 7s. 2d. Thum 3s.

PEDAIR APPLIANCES, LTD. Foot comfort insoles 3s. 9d.

A. D. PERRIE DISTRIBUTORS, LTD.

Celui and Kalispera perfumes 11404 and 21404 45s. 3d.; 10906 and 20906 59s. 9d.; 10908 and 20908 85s. 3d.; 10910 and 20910 127s. 6d.; 10914 and 20914 191s. 6d.; 10310 and 20310 152s.; 10314 and 20314 233s.

atomiser 10604 and 20604 66s.; refill 45s. 6d.

parfum de toilette 10814 and 20814 55s. 9d.; 10816 and 20816 86s. 3d.; 10818 and 20818 131s. 9d.

Cologne 11714 and 21714 32s. 6d.; 11716 and 21716 52s. 9d; 11718 and 21718 73s. travel sets 10505 and 20505 255s. 6d.

Corsica beauty preparations Ajaccio 27s. 3d. and 36s. Calvi 28s. 6d. and 40s. milk 15s. 9d.

tonic 11s. 3d.

Habanita and Sketch
Cologne 1½ oz. 20s.; 4 oz. 30s. 6d.;
7½ oz. 50s. 6d.; 15½ oz. 88s. 3d.
Concreta single 17s. 9d; three 53s. 3d.; six 106s. 6d; 12 213s.

ean de toilette 2½ oz. 33s. 52s. 3d.; 8½ oz. 81s. 6d. perfume miniature 12s. 9d.; 19s. 9d.; 2707 34s.; 2535 2705 93s. 9d.

E. G. PERROT & CO., LT

Tabac original after-shave lotion 47 cc. 90 c.c. 14s.; 163 c.c. 2 305 c.c. 37s. 6d. Cologne 47 c.c. 11s.; 90 c.c. 163 c.c. 26s.; 305 c.c. 41s deodorant stick 10s. 4d. a

spray 15s. and 22s. hair cream 9s. 3d. pre-shave lotion 47 c.c. 90 c.c. 14s.; 163 c.c. 23s.

shaving cream 5s. 8d.; stick refill 4s. 7d.; wooden bow soap 3 98 gm. 20s. 148 g raffia bag one 10s. 4d.; the talc 8s. 3d. and 14s. 9d.

PHENOLAINE CO.

Archanium 4s. 0d.; 6s. 2½d.; Phenolaine ear drops 1 oz. 1 oz. (refill) 4s. 9d.; catarı

POMPADOUR LABORATO LTD.

Pompadour lacquer spray 2s. 1s. 9d.; aerosol 6 oz. 4s. 6d 5s. 11d.; water-soluble s 10d, refill 2s.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD Potters

Antasma tablets 12 2s. 5s. 7d. Antexema 2s, 3d, and 5s, 7d. Asthma cigarettes and remed smoking mixture 2s. 3d.

RAYWARP TEXTILES, LT

Hairbands Roma 1s. 11d. Fiona 2s. 11d. Ski 3s. 11d. Slender 2s. 6d. Capri 3s. 11d. Headliners Mobcap 4s. 11d.

Angel Band 3s. 11d. Juliette 4s. 11d. Flora Cap 6s. 11d. Chi-Chi 7s. 11d. Rolla Cap 5s. 11d. Easi Dri 5s. 11d. Swiss Miss 6s. 11d. Bouffant Cap 6s. 11d. Gipsy Bandeau 5s. 11d. Capuchino 6s. 11d. Marianne 7s. 11d. Bath hat 6s. 11d. Bath beret 4s. 11d. Rainbeau hat 7s. 11d. Kookie hat 5s. 11d.

Shower hood 6s. 11d. Glamour hood 5s. 11d. Hair nets Beaded evening 2s. 11d. N.I. Superstrong 5d. N.15 Crescendo 4d. D.2 improved nylon hairne B.11 bun 3½d.

R.19 real hair cap 7d. Slumber nets R.6 1s. Roller net 1s. R.7 7d. Lullabye 4½d.

Serenade 4½d. READE BROTHERS & CO Egyptian salve 2s. 3d.; 4s. 10

Express powders and tablets, & or 16 tablets 2s. 4d.; 22 5s. 7d.; Loose powders 2 1 Indian cerate 1s. 4d.; 2s. 7d.

W. J. RENDELL, LTD. Mensinole tablets 1s. 51d. Rendell's vaginal suppositorie Santronex tablets 4s. 11d. Santron ointment 1s. 6d.

OLDS & BRANSON, LTD. ol 3s. 8d. balm 2s. 8d.; 4s. 5d.; 6s. 21d. ne 2s. 11\fd.

LABORATORIES 100 6s. 01d. ox 25 9d. c 100 ls. 4½d.; 500 6s. 7d.

-on-a-budget series 1s. 10d.; 0d. and 3s. 10d.

RTS CROUPLINE, LTD. ours cough mixture 1s. 7d. line cough syrup 2s. 6d.; 4s. 3d.; d.

ax tablets 1s. 0d.; 2s. 1d.

MILL, LTD. 4 oz. 3s. 4d.; 8 oz. 5s. 4d. lan pastilles 2s. 3d. ren's cough syrup 2 oz. 2s. 1d.; 3s. 4d.

N PRODUCTS, LTD. T 9s. 10d.; 18s. 4d. te 90 9s. 10d.; 1,000 86s.

SALTER & CO., LTD.

y scales 50 DP 133s. 11d.; 0B 126s. 5d. ary scales 18D 17s. 6d.; 33D 2s. 6d. ghing machines
fayfair 207 77s. 8d.
avoy 204 67s. 6d. trand 200 53s. 7d. Vindsor 203 160s. 8d; 209 220s. 9d.

DERSONS (CHEMISTS), LTD. ent 2s. 6d.

rsons composition essence 4 oz. gh linctus 2s. 10d.; 4s. 8d. children 2s. 10d.; 4s. 8d. ian brandee 2 oz. 2s. 6d. pat specific 2s. 10d.; 4s. 8d. rts Îs. nts winter cream 2s. 6d.

AND TRADING, LTD. yl toothpaste 2s. 5d.

SCHAL MANUFACTURING

ire complane 3s, 2d.

CEL, LTD. sponge No 25 1s. 11d.; 33 10½d.; 44 3s. 11d.; 58 5s. 10d. 1/v oval 1s. 9½d.; 2/v oval 61d.; 3/v oval 3s. 7d.

FORD-MILLER, LTD. a oil liniment 1½ oz. 1s. 10d.; z. 4s. 1d.

STEEDMAN & CO. ing powders single 3d.; 9 2s. 0½d. ng jelly 2s. 9½d.

NER PRODUCTS, LTD. Shet 1s. 2d.; tube, 6s. 0d.; No. 0 0d.; No. 1 9s. 6d. Foam sacbet 1s. 0d.; bottle 0d.
r Highlight sbampoo sacbet
4d.; bottles 4s. 6d. shampoo 4s. 4d. yn No. 0 5s. 7d.; No. 1 8s. 5d.; 4s. 7d.

Sixty-six hairdressing tube 3s. 10d. Betwixt 6s. 6d. Glo-ahead 6s. Extra 6s. Starmist handbag 6s. 3d. Starcol 6s. 6d. Blue essence 9s. 9d. Gunmetal rinse No. 1 9s. 9d. Colour Fair 9s. 9d. D.C. lotion 8s. 3d.

D.C. lotion 8s, 3d.

Hi-Styler 7oz. s.s. 11s. 8d.; squeezee 7s. 7d.; 5 oz. 8s. 7d.

Lacquer Sheen 7 oz. S.S. 11s. 8d.; squeezee 7s. 7d.; 5 oz. 8s. 7d.

Smartset 7 oz. s.s. 11s. 8d.; squeezee 7s. 7d.; 5 oz. 8s. 7d.

Mink presentation 120s. 0d.; purser 13s. 9d.

White Mink presentation 120s. 0d.;

white Mink presentation 120s. 0d.; de luxe 60s. 0d.; purser 13s. 9d.; handbag 6s. 9d.; cologne 9s. 9d.; talc 7s. 6d.; soap 2s. 6d.; bath cubes

(box of 6) 5s. 6d.; ea. 11d.

Blue Mink presentation 120s. 0d.; de luxe 60s. 0d.; purser 13s. 9d.; bandbag 6s. 9d.; cologne 9s. 9d.;

Pink Mink de luxe 60s. 0d.; purser 13s. 9d.; handbag 7s. 9d.; cologne 9s. 9d.; talc 7s. 6d.

Handmilk squeezee 7s. 9d.; tube 3s. 9d. Creamy Way 9s. 6d. Face to Face 9s. 6d.

Refresh 9s. 6d. Milky Way 9s. 6d. Eau dentifrice No. 0 6s. 9d. Fingernails bandmade 19s. 6d.; slip on

Steinerfix 2s. 6d. Eye lashes 12s. 6d. fur 19s. 6d. Postiche 2s. 6d.

Feminin 13s. 9d. Tyme for Men after shave 14s. 3d.; cologne 17s. 3d.; hair tonic 17s. 3d.; hair cream 9s. 9d.; talc 7s. 6d.; soap 2s. 6d.

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.

Nucta shampoos ream and egg-and-lemon 20 gm.
1s.; 50 gm. 2s. 9d.; 4 oz. 3s. 11d.
oil 100 mils 3s. 1d.; 200 mils 4s.
9d. Blue Satin egg & lanolin,
peach biossom & anti-dandruff 3s.
Nuctol hair dressing 80 gm. 3s. 4d.;
140 gm. 3s. 11d.

STRENOL PRODUCTS, LTD. Keepaway 1floz. 3s. 11d.; 2floz. 6s. 11d. Otodex 14 mil 3s. 3½d.; 2 oz. 10s. 1d.; 8 oz. 32s. 0d.; 20 oz. 53s. 3d.

8 oz. 32s. 0d.; 20 oz. 53s. 3d.
Ruby worm remedy, puppies 1½ oz. 4s. 10d.; adult dogs 3 oz. 4s. 10d.; Ruby tapeworm remedy 3 oz. 4s. 10d. Strenol vety. concentrate 2 fl. oz. 7s. 11d.; 5 fl. oz. 13s. 8d.; 20 oz. 42s. 8d.; liniment 4 oz. 3s. 11d.; 8 fl. oz. 6s. 10d.; ½ gal. 53s. 3d.; 1 gal. 81s. 8d.; eczema cream 1 oz. 3s. 34d.; 20 z. 5s. 4d.; 16 oz. 32s. 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2 oz. 5s. 4d.; 16 oz. 32s.

TIDMAN & SON, LTD.

Tidmans batb salt, pkts, 3s. 4d.; 5s. 7d.; 14 lb. 13s. 5d.; 56 lb. 45s. 2d.; 1 cwt. 81s. 1d.

TILLOTTS LABORATORIES Caved-(S) tablets 30 8s. 7d.; 60 14s. 10d.; 240 55s. 1d. Wbite tar ointment 2s. 7d.; 7s. 5d.

TOKALON, LTD. Pretty Quick batb essence 1s. 4d. cold cream 2s. 10d. creamy make up compact 2s. 4d.; refill 1s. 8d. eye shadow 1s. 2d. face powder 1s. 5d. hand cream 1s. 5d.; 2s. 4d. lipstick 2s. 4d.

mascara and eye pencil set 1s. 11d. moisturising cream 2s. 10d. perfume 3s. 9d. rouge 1s. 2d. skin perfume 3s. 9d.
slimline compact 3s. 7d.
talcum powder 2s. 3d. tinted make-up 1s. 11d. vanishing cream jar 1s. 5d.; plastic pot 2s. 10d. vitamin cream 2s. 10d. Tokalon cleansing cream 1s. 6d.; 3s. 1d.; 6s. 1d. face powder 2s. 10d. rose skinfood 2s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 6s. 1d.

TORBET LABORATORIES, LTD. Calsalettes 20 2s. 3d.; 100 8s. 6d.; granules 40 2s. 3d.; 200 8s. 6d. Lactic oats 2s. 4d.; 5s. Torbetol 30 mil 6s.

vanishing cream 1s. 5d.; 3s. 1d.;

UNITED CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

aerosol antiseptic and athlete's foot 4s. 7d.; Dopo plus, moth and spray air 3s. 9d.

antiseptic bealing ointment 2s. 31d.; cream 2s. 11d.

aspirin children's soluble 1s. 11½d. baby cream 3s. 0½d. and 4s. 6½d.; power 2s. 3½d. bay rhum 2s. 11½d.

bay rhum and cantharides 2s. 11½d. blister cream 2s. 6½d. blood purifier 2s. 11½d. borated nursery powder 2s. 3½d. bronchial catarrb syrup 2s. 11½d. and

4s. 6½d. broncbial lozenges 2s. 3½d. burn dressing 2s. 11d.

burn dressing 2s. 11d. buzz off cream 3s. 0\fd.; liquid 2s. 3\fd. chilblain paint 2s. 9\fd. cinnamon and quinine 2s. 9\fd. cough mixtures all fours 2s. 6\fd.; cbildren's cherry 2s. 6\fd. and 3s. 6\fd. junior linctus 2s. 11\fd. and 4s. 7d.; speedy 2s. 11\fd. and 4s. 7d.; speedy 2s. 11\fd. and

diarrhoea mixture 3s. 0½d. ear drops 2s. 9½d. Eleven Plus tonic 3s. 6d. embrocation 3s. 0½d. Everest lotion 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. eye ointment 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. eyetone lotion 3s. 01d. Forty plus tonic 2s, 11½d, and 4s, 10d. Fuller's earth cream 2s, 6½d.; powder 2s. gingerade concentrate 2s. 3d.

indigestion lozenges 2s. 9\fmathbb{d}, influenza mixture 3s, 0\fmathbb{d}, iodised throat lozenges 24 1s. 8½d.; 48 2s. 9½d. 48 2s. 9½d. iron and yeast tablets 3s. juniper beans 2s. 0½d. and 3s. 6½d. menthol and wintergreen cream 3s. 0½d. Nervetone 4 oz. 2s. 11½d.; 8 oz. 5s. 1d.; tablets 3s. 6½d. ointment 3s. 0½d.

pastilles catarrb 1s. 9½d.; Gee's linctus 1s. 9d.; glycerin lemon and honey 1s. 11½d. glycerin thymol compound 1s. 9d.

Pax 2s. 6½d. peppermint-oil solution 1s. 6d. pile ointment 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. raspberry vinegar 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d.; with olive oil 2s. 0½d. and 3s. 6½d. sulphur and 1ime lozenges 1s. 3d.

sulphur tablets 10½d. toilet lanolin 2s, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. toothache drops 2s, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ucadrox tablets 3s, 6d.

wart paint 2s. 6½d. worm syrup 3s. 64d.

VAUGHAN PHARMACEUTICALS Barkola liq. comp 3s. 10d. Becotone liquid 5s, 1d. Remetuss 2½ oz. 3s. Spasmenin, Viritex 4 oz. 4s. 2d.

L. E. VINCENT & PARTNERS, LTD.

Avrogel 4s. 6d. Formula 16 23s. 1d.; shampoo 2s. 7d.

WARMABED, LTD. electric blankets de luxe single 150s. 8d.; double 239s. 7d.; standard single 122s. 6d.; double 1-heat 170s. 4d.; 3-heat 251s. 1d.

A. WANDER, LTD.

Alasil tablets 20 1s. 7d.; 50 3s. 1d. Triogesic tablets 30 6s. 3d.; elixer 8 oz. 10s. 4d.; 20 oz. 21s. 11d.

BRIAN S. WESTMACOTT, LTD. Buxton rubbing bottle 2s, 61d, and 3s. 10d. Westmacotts ear drops 2s. 61d.

WEST SILTEN PHARMACEUTI-CALS LTD.

Cosaldon suspension 124s, 3d. tablets 100 51s. 9d.; 500 245s. 0d. Cremalgin balm 4s. 1d.; 6s. 10d.; 40s. 3d.

Hepanemin co 10s. 3d.

forte vial 12s. 4d.; ampoules 18s. Kest tablets 16 1s. 7d.; 36 2s. 5d.; 100 6s. 10d.

Leucotropin intramuscular 5×5 mils. 21s. 7d.; 25×5 mils. 62s. 2d.; 5×10 mils. 25s. 2d.; 25×10 mils. 88s. 9d.

intravenous 5×5 mils 21s. 7d. 5×10 mils. 25s. 2d.; 25×10 mils. 88s. 9d. tablets 20 8s. 11d.; 100 32s. 10d.; 500 134s. 11d. Papatropin suppositories 3 6s. 10d.;

6 9s. 3d. tablets 20 6s. 2d.; 100 24s. 7d. Ponoxylon ear drops 12s. 4d. gel 12s. 10d.

Quintas tablets 15 8s. 3d.; 100 30s. 9d. Sedophylin tablets 20 8s. 3d.; 100 34s. 10d.

Sedophylin-R tablets 20 8s. 3d.; 100 34s. 10d.

Silbe asthma tablets 8 2s. 4d.; 24 6s. 9d.; 80 16s. 5d.; 240 36s. 6d. cough syrup 8s. 3d.

Silbedonna elixir 10s. 3d. tablets 8s. 3d. Silbelax tablets 30 6s. 2d. Silbevit elixir 4 oz. 10s. 3d.; 8 oz.

17s. 3d.

Silbinate tablets 50 13s. 4d. Silcomplex elixir 4 oz. 8s. 3d.; 8 oz. 10s. 3d.

injection 6×1 cc. 14s. 4d.; 10 cc

12s. 4d. tablets 25 7s. 3d.; 50 10s. 3d.; 100 20s. 6d.; 500 79s. 11d. Tympalgin 6s. 9d.

H. WHALEY PHARMACEUTICALS Bronchoguasin 8s. Phenocitrain 13s. 4d. Sulphamine 5s. 2d.

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD.

Benzac pastilles 2s. 6d. tablets 15 2s. 3d.; 40 4s. 7d. Glinteel lotion 1s. 9d.; lanoline 1s. 9d. Glycologne 2s. 0d. Goulds baby cream 1s. 9d.; powder

1s. 9d. Inbalex ephedrine drops oily 2s. 7d.; aqueous 2s. 7d.; inhalant 2s. 6d.;

McKintol lotion 3s. 1d.; with oil

3s. 1d.

Opas powder 1s. 4d.; 2s. 4d.; 3s. 8d.; tablets 1s. 6d.; 2s. 7d.; 3s. 11d.

WORTH PERFUMES LTD. Je Reviens batb oil 25s. 6d.

dusting powder 40s. 6d.

Cologne 57 cc 32s. and 20s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.; 228 cc 64s.; ½ litre 109s. 6d.; litre 197s. 3d.

eau de toilette 57 cc 28s.; 114 cc 50s. 9d.; 228 cc 80s. 6d.; ½ litre 146s.; litre 255s. 6d.

face powder 21s. 3d.

lotions 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.; 228 cc 64s.; ½ litre 109s. 6d.; litre 197s. 3d.

parfum de toilette atomiser 101s. 3d.; refill 50s. 9d.; sport 73s.

refill 50s. 9d.; sport 73s. perfume atomiser 7 cc 73s.; refill 55s. 9d.; bijou 7 cc 45s. 3d.; 9.5 cc 55s. 9d.; 14 cc 80s. 6d.; 28 cc 127s. 9d.; 56 cc 213s.; 62 cc 233s. 9d.; 150 cc 404s. 3d.; medaillon 7c c 40s. 6d.; 3.5 cc

soap, bath 21s. 3d.; toilet 3 19s. 9d. talc 17s.

Dans la Nuit

Cologne 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.; Cologne 5/ cc 228; 114 cc 3/8, ou.; 228 cc 64s.; ½ litre 109s. 6d.; 1 litre 197s. 3d. eau de toilette 57 cc 28s.; 114 cc 50s. 9d.; 228 cc 80s. 6d.; ½ litre

146s.; litre 255s. 6d.

146s.; litre 25ss. 6d. lotion 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.; 228 cc 54s.; † litre 109s. 6d.; litre 197s. 3d. perfume 3.5 cc 27s. 6d.; 7 cc medaillon 40s. 6d.; bijou 45s. 3d.; 14 cc 50s. 9d.; 28 cc 91s. 3d.; 56 cc 148s. 9d.

soap, toilet 3 19s. 9d.; bath 21s. 3d.

talcum 17s. Vers Toi

perfume 7 cc bijou 45s. 3d.;

medaillon 40s. 6d.; 14 cc 62s.; 28 cc 109s. 6d.

Imprudence
Cologne 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.;
228 cc 64s.; ½ litre 109s. 6d.;
litre 197s. 3d.

eau de toilette 57 cc 28s.; 114 cc 50s. 9d.; 228 cc 80s. 6d.; ½ fitre 146s.; litre 255s. 6d. lotion 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 37s. 6d.; 228 cc 64s.; ½ litre 109s. 6d.; litre 197s. 3d. perfume 7 cc bijou 40s. 6d.; medaillon 45s. 3d.; 14 cc 62s.; 28 cc 109s. 6d.; 56 cc 201s.

28 cc 109s. 6d.; 56 cc 201s.; 150 cc 374s.

Requete

eau de toilette 57 cc 28s.; 114 cc 50s. 9d.; 228 cc 80s. 6d.; ½ litro 146s.; litre 255s. 6d. lotion 57 cc 22s.; 114 cc 228 cc 64s.; { litre 10 litre 197s. 3d.

perfume 7 cc bijou 45 medaillon 40s. 6d.; 14 cc 28 cc 118s. 9d.; 56 cc 150 cc 421s. 6d.

ZYMA (U.K.), LTD. Merfen nose drops, spray 4s. 5 Pilka drops 5s. 11d. Varemoid tablets 14s. 9½d.

Variemoid tablets 148, 22d.

Venoruton P4 capsules 20 14

100 53s. 3d.; drops 5s

ointment 5s. 11d.; 13s. 7½d. Vibrocil nose drops 6s. 6d.; 6s. 6d.

Zymafluor tablets 1,000 17s. 9

Colour Negative Photography Goes Ahead

BETTER PROCESSING UNDER A NEW CONTROL SCHEME

THERE is a story about a photographer who always sent his colour negative film for processing on a Tuesday. Asked why he chose that day especially, he replied that on Mondays the finisher made up his new solutions, which were always too strong. Replenishments added by the next day diluted them to just the right strength! Far fetched and a little unfair on photo finishers though that story may seem, it does pin-point one of the major requirements of colour negative processing, namely uniformity of developing and printing in line with the tolerances recommended by the film manufacturers.

The increasing use of colour negative film, especially among new camera owners, means an extra burden of work on photo finishers. It also puts a moral burden on the film well established CN17 universal film but also the new Agfacolor Special masked film.

Earlier this year all finishers with Agfacolor processing lines were advised of the service and invited to participate — an invitation that is still open. The quality control gives a day-to-day check. Experience over the past few months has shown the experiment to be an unqualified success. Production and quality — sometimes uneasy bedmates go hand in hand to provide a better service and working relationship between consumer, retailer and finisher.

All participants give Messrs. Agfa-Gevaert details of their processing equipment, times, temperatures, etc. At the same time finishers receive a stock — renewed monthly — of coded pre-addressed envelopes and test strips of film. The



Part of the Agfa-Gevaert photochemical laboratory at Wimhledon, London, S.W.18, at which test strips and samples are received for testing,



In the picture containers supplied by the manufacturers are ranged before the instrument for pH analysis. Routine bath samples are taken for complete chemical analysis,

manufacturer. Unlike that of reversal film, the processing of colour negative stock is beyond the manufacturer's control. But because his name is on the packet he still bears the brunt of any complaints made by the photographer who gets back poorly processed colour prints from the retailer.

To help photo finishers maintain a consistently high standard of colour negative processing, Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have set up a free negative/positive quality control service at their Wimbledon photochemical laboratory. The service, now used by over thirty companies, is available for all photo finishers processing Agfacolor negative film, including not only the

photo finisher then merely processes a test "wedge" before each day's run. Many finishers maintain their own laboratories and their own chemists can immediately read and plot the strip to detect any discrepancies. All finishers, however, with or without their own laboratories, return the "wedges" to Wimbledon, where they are again read and the information logged. Thus a complete file on each processing line is built up.

The test strips are pre-exposed at Agfa-Gevaert's West German factory, which also processes a "master" strip, and the "master" is kept at Wimbledon as a control for comparison with test "wedges" returned by photo finishers. The technicians at Wimbledon, who have undergone train-

PROCESSING LABORATORIES

AJAX PHOTO STUDIO, Ryde, Isle of Wight. ARIS PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES, LTD., 37 mark Road, Winton, Bournemouth, Hants. CAITHNESS BROS., 2 Blyth Street, Kirkcaldy,

CONTAPRINT, 152 Clarence Road, London, E.5, T. COOPER, 35 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

COOPER & PEARSON, LTD., 67 Belsize Lane, London, N.W.3.

COX & CO. (PHOTOGRAPHICS), LTD., Bradley Fold, Nelson, Lanes.

DELTA PHOTO SERVICES, LTD., Hamilton Place,

FENCOLOR LABORATORY, P.O. Box 47, 75a Abbey Road, Cambridge.

FIELDING & VAREY, 138 Kingston Road, London, S.W.19.

HAAGMAN COLOUR LABORATORIES, LYD., 71 Endell Street, London, W.C.2.

HAMILTON TAIT, LTD., Penicuik, Midlothian

INVERCOLOR LABORATORIES, Larne, Northern Ireland. -

JURSEY PHOTOFINISHERS, LTD., o Chick St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. JOHNSON PROCESSING LABORATORIES, LTD., 970 North Circular Road, London, N.W.2. North Circular Road, London, N.W.2,

LYALL SMITH LABORATORIES, LTD., 47 Terenure
Road East, Rathgar, Dublin, Irish Republic.
MILLCOLOUR, LTD., 48 John Street, Brighton, Sussex.

MONKOLOR (LONDON), LTD., 58 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5

NAPCOLOUR, LTD., 22 Grey Street, Longsight, Manchester, 12. NORTHAMPTON PHOTO FINISHERS, LTD., Regent

Street, Northampton.

NOVACOLOR, LTD., Shelford Place, Stoke Newington, London, N.16

ORMSKIRK PHOTO SERVICES, LTD., Ormskirk, PARA-MODERN, LTD.,

Road, London, E.4. PERFEX PHOTO SERVICE, Melksham, Wilts.

PHOTO FINISHERS (SHEFFIELD), LTD., Union Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, 11.

PHOTO LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD., Tramway Path, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

RHYL PHOTOFINISHERS, LTD., Bath Street, Rhyl, Flintshire.

& E. ROE, LTD., 26 Reading Road South, Fleet, Aldershot, Hants.

SCOTTISH COLORFOTO, 136 Main Street, Alexan-

dria, Dunbartonshire. JOHN SLATER, 24 Old Station Road, Newmarket,

Suffolk. TEMPLECOLOUR LABORATORIES, LTD., 131 Duckmoor Road, Bristol, 3.

TURNER (COLORFOTO), LTD., Camera House,

Pink Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

TYNECOLOUR, LTD., Station Road, South
Shields, co. Durham.

A. C. VALLANCE, LTD., Milton Street, Mansfield, Notts.

VICKERY BROS. (PAIGNTON), LTD., LOWER POIsham Road, Paignton, Devon.

ing courses at the West German factory, immediately telephone the finisher and advise him how to correct any difficulties should their tests reveal that the "wedge" is not within the given tolerances.

As a matter of routine all photo finishers are supplied with containers so that they can send in regular bath samples for full chemical analysis. Another routine part of the quality control service is to advise the finishers of the results of both the sensitometric and chemical analyses, regardless of whether or not an imbalance is traced.

In Daily Contact

The laboratory is also in daily contact with the Agfa-Gevaert representatives, who can call personally on photo finishers if necessary. An essential part of the scheme is to try to cultivate a two-way flow of information, and any photo finishing house is invited to call the laboratory should it need any advice or assistance.

Now that the photographic season is in full swing the

benefits of the Agfa-Gevaert scheme are becoming increasingly used. In the United States colour negative film has overtaken reversal film in the amount exposed. In Britain that point has yet to be reached but in 1965 there was an increase of 50 per cent. in colour prints (mainly from roll film) made, and the ratio of colour negative to reversal is now nearly 2:3.

Productivity with Quality

Sales figures of Agfa-Gevaert material bear out those facts, which means a heavy demand on the processing lines of photo finishers. The company's unique service is enabling them to raise their production and at the same time to keep quality levels consistently high. Making the operation world-wide has meant complete standardisation of developing and printing for Agfacolor negative films. In practice the visitor to Britain who has his film developed here gets top-quality negatives and subsequent quality prints should he require reprints on returning home.

THE LATE MR. NORMAN DEWEY

THE death occurred on July 23, after a long illness, of Mr. Norman Dewey, M.P.S., a well-known figure in pharmacy and the pharmaceutical industry.
Mr. Dewey, who was sixty-six years
of age, lived at



Granville House, Chest-nut Avenue, Hampton, Middlesex. He was a native of Barton - on -Humber in Lincolnshire and began his career in the pharma-ceutical indusas an try apprentice with Lofthouse

Saltmer, Ltd., Hull. He served with the Royal Flying Corps during the latter part of the 1914-18 war and qualified in 1926 after attending at the school of pharmacy of the Pharma-ceutical Society. He joined Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, Lon-Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, in 1924 in the sales department, later becoming a medical representative. In 1944 he was appointa medical ed home sales manager, a post he held until his retirement from the company in March 1961. A popular figure in pharmaceutical circles, Mr. Dewey had represented Allen & Hanburys in the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, the Proprietary Articles Trades Association, the Chemists' Federation and the Malt Association. He was president of the Chemists' Federation in 1951 and of the P.A.T.A. in 1956, Mr. Dewey was featured in the C. & D. series Figures in the Pharmaceutical World (C. & D., September 4, 1954, p. 227).

Humanity and Humour

Mr. H. G. Moss writes: -As one who had the wonderful privilege of having known and been associated in various ways with Norman Dewey over many years, I know that his passing will bring a real sense of loss to all his countless friends both in pharmacy and in private life. My association with him was not only in

course of business, where one quickly gained an appreciation of his acumen and ability, but also through the P.A.T.A. the C.F. and the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association on all of which bodies he served a period as president with great dis-tinction. It is perhaps, however, his personal qualities that will come first to our minds at this time, and uppermost were his humanity and his unfailing sense of humour. There was no kinder man in thought, word or deed and this, coupled with his gen-eral manner and his happy smile, made him universally admired and loved by all who, like myself, had the pleasure of knowing him. He has certainly left this world a rather happier place for having passed this way. The sympathies of us all will go at this time to his wife Sally, who has borne up so bravely during the long and painful illness of her husband.

"Tremendous" Enthusiasm

Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe writes:— Norman Dewey entered "The Square" in 1921 as a student of pharmacy and soon made his mark as an organiser of student entertainments and games. He became secretary of the football club and devoted much more of his time to extra-curricular activities than to the more serious business of becoming a pharmacist. He was always to the front when there was work to be done in aid of a student event and he threw himself into life at the Square with tremendous enthusiasm. These were the days before the highly organised student bodies and success depended upon men like Dewey who gave of his time and energy unstint-ingly. Amongst his other gifts he possessed a good tenor voice. He would sing at dinners and concerts and later he became a member of his church choir. He had a great love of music and his wife, Sally, who is an accomplished pianist, used to accompany him. Norman was a warm-hearted, generous and emotional man who made a host of friends in pharmaceutical circles. I knew him as an apprentice, a student at the Square, a traveller, and later as a sales manager who was a source of inspiration to his team

of salesmen. After qualifying, he worked in retail pharmacy in the West End of London for a time and took a post with the Anglo-American Petro-leum Company. However, in 1924 the late W. B. Nelson asked him to join Allen & Hanburys as a traveller and it was there that he found his true vocation. He became very popular with his customers, even to the ex-tent of becoming godfather to some tent of becoming godfather to some of their children. I would add that he never forgot his responsibilities as a godfather and he had the pleasure of seeing his godchildren grow up—several of them becoming pharma. cists. He had a happy disposition and a jovial manner which won him friends everywhere. Nevertheless he was a serious worker who, in his work for his company and in his outside activities, exerted all his energies.

Active in Branch Work

He was an active branch member and became chairman of the Thames Valley Branch. He was also a committee chairman for both the 1953 and 1963 British Pharmaceutical Conferences in London and was a foundermember of the Pharmacy League and the Brighton 1942 Committee. As would be expected, he became president of the Square Association and maintained an interest in both Blooms-bury and Brunswick Squares. In addition, he gave valuable service to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, serving that organisa-tion in various capacities for many years. He retired from his position at Allen & Hanburys about five years ago so that he could be nearer to his wife and home, but the last three years have been clouded by the serious illness which ultimately caused his death. Norman Dewey will be remembered as one of the natural salesmen — one who could do an important job without all the advantages of modern sales techniques and training. That he was an outstanding success is a testimony to his great qualities. His many friends will greatly miss him and all will deeply sympathise with his devoted wife, Sally, who has cared for him unceasingly during his long and painful illness.

Hospital Pharmacy's Impact on the Profession

A GROUP CHIEF PHARMACIST ADDRESSES SCOTTISH MEMBERS

THE standing of the pharmaceutical profession in National Health Service hospitals has a profound effect on the standing of the profession as a whole, said MR. G. CALDER (group chief pharmacist, Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen), in an address on 'The Development of Hospital Pharmacy in Relation to the Practice of Pharmacy' delivered to the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department in Edinburgh on June 15 (see also C. & D., July 9, p. 40). The influence of the hospital pharmaceutical service — important now—would increase with the growing recognition of the hospital pharmacist as a scientist in his own right who practised a unique scientific discipline. That influence would be felt as more of the recently qualified pharmacists entered general practice via one year's post-graduate training in the hospital service. In 1964 39 per cent. of all

entered general practice via one year's post-graduate training in the hospital service. In 1964 39 per cent. of all pharmacy students and 40 per cent. of degree students had done their post-graduate year in hospital. It was a source of pride to pharmacists in the hospital service to be given the responsibility for training a high proportion of the future generations of pharmacists. On the other hand it was a source of frustration that the majoraty of those hospital-trained pharmacists were obliged to leave the service because the financial rewards were less attractive than those available in the general practice of pharmacy.

Birth

It had been said that modern hospital pharmacy had had its birth in France and in Paris in particular. The early levelopment and the respect accorded to the hospital branch of the profession in France had had undoubted influence on the whole pharmaceutical climate. The Parisian hospital pharmacist was a municipal employee selected on the basis of a competitive examination and, since 1814, required to have completed an internship in hospital pharmacy. Internship and post-graduate training had both become more important dur-ing the course of the 19th century, not only for staffing hospital pharmacies but also for stimulating young pharmacists to become scientists. In Germany and Italy a similar effect had been felt. Few hospitals in Britain had pharmacies of that standing. Most had dispensaries, some not even created until the early 20th century and the separation of pharmacy from medicine recommended by the College of Physicians in Edinburgh in 1754 was in many hospitals still not complete.

As in any other branch of the profession function of the pharmacist in the hospital service was more than merely to dispense a prescription of a clinician, a task more for a technician working under supervision. To most hospital pharmacists it was obvious that they had not been able to carry out some of their functions to full capacity. The pharmacist was trained more fully than any other member of the hospital team in all aspects of handling drugs. The problem of their stability from the unloading bay to the patients' bedside should solely be the pharmacists' prerogative. That involved planning bulk stores, distributing drugs within the hospital, storage at ward level and advising on the suitability of apparatus used in administering drugs if (as with, say, plastic syringes) it might affect the stability of a drug. The hospital pharmaceutical service at the moment was carrying out some of those duties conscientiously if not adequately. In many situations the pharmacist had been allowed no say in the extent, locality and contents of ward stocks. Until lately adequate bulk stores and clerical staff had not been provided in perhaps the majority of Scottish hospitals. That position was now improving fast and, since the Grosset report had been accepted by the Scottish Home and Health Department, one would expect the improvement to accelerate. The report clearly recommended the facilities that should be provided. If they were, then that part of the service would be greatly improved.

Quality Control

Although not by definition an analyst, the pharmacist was ethically, and in some cases legally, responsible for the purity, both qualitative and quantitative, of the medicaments he supplied. He must be aware of the analytical procedure required to ensure that a drug or dressing was as ordered. In some circumstances he was the right and proper person to have tests carried out by his technicians. In others, he must be able critically to assess tests carried out by professional analysts. He must apply rigorous quality control to products manufactured in the hospital. Whether that was done in his own department or elsewhere was not the main concern. Mr. Calder believed regional control units could be set up, staffed by a pharma-ceutical analysts and pharmacy tech-nicians. The analyst need not be a pharmacist, but he must have had some training in the use of drugs in hospital. The department he envisaged would be under the control of a regional director of pharmaceutical services. The infusion fluid service provided for the North-eastern Hospital Board by the pharma-ceutical department of Aberdeen General Hospitals had offered an ideal opportunity to investigate the extent to which the hospital pharmacist could evolve a quality control method, and a report on the system developed at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary had been reported.

The pharmacist's formulation function had largely been taken over by the pharmaceutical industry, but often in a teaching hospital there were calls for a non-commercial formula of a particular drug. That was practical pharmaceutical research and suggested that close liaison with the research units of the colleges would be desirable.

Duty Bound

The degree pharmacist was also highly trained in experimental pharmacology—to a higher level at present than some medical students. He should be well acquainted with marginal (and in some cases gross) side effects of a drug, and able to point out risks of those effects occurring during treatment. With no formal training in diagnosis the pharmacist should avoid being involved in "pseudo-diagnosis." He should, nevertheless, take an active interest in therapeutics. Factors preventing the pharmacist's knowledge being more fully utilised by the clinician were listed by Mr. Calder as being: (a) physical remoteness—prompting in Aberdeen the feeling that the pharmacist should become a member of a ward team; (b) the clinician's lack of appreciation of the high quality of the pharmacist's training in experimental pharmacology; (c) a resultant loss of interest by the pharmacist, who commonly failed to study the subject in sufficient depth after qualifying, thus setting up a vicious circle. Any pharmacist who had qualified before such training had been included in the curriculum was duty bound to further his knowledge and to keep up to date.

As well as labelling the container of a drug or dressing to indicate the exact nature of its contents, the pharmacist must also make clear and precise on the label any instruction of the clinician to a patient, nurse or other person who might administer the

drug. The pharmacist was responsible for enforcing the legal restrictions and controls that every employing authority was bound to carry out. That involved laying down procedures for requisitioning drugs, distributing them within the hospital network, purchasing and controlling the storage of drugs. He was also responsible for properly recording all transactions in controlled drugs. Too much had been made of that responsibility, sometimes causing the pharmacist to be regarded as a mere "drug policeman," with no other contribution to make.

bution to make.

Of all the pharmaceutical services the distribution of drugs was the most arduous, least rewarding, most routine, and most time-demanding and probably, if the truth were known, least well done. Of many "streamlining" methods none was universally successful.

A system (described in Appendix III of the Grosset report) in which one document was used for both the prescribing and the administration of drugs was now used in the Aberdeen general and in certain units of the

special hospitals. It had solved the problems created by having several records of drugs prescribed for patients, eliminating, for example, transcribing errors. Periodic inspections had shown that the situation was not wholly satisfactory, but it did allow a fresh approach to drug handling in hospitals.

Results of a current study of practical problems were encouraging, suggesting that the system was practicable and would eliminate present difficulties of communication between ward

and pharmacy staffs.

Having described the operation of the pilot scheme in Aberdeen Mr. Calder dealt with other functions of the pharmacist. In the hospital service, as elsewhere, the pharmacist must purchase certain items and it was reasonable that the range of his purchases should be those that came under the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy and Poisons Acts. He should not, however, be responsible for the purchase of everything and anything. The Grosset report had been most precise about that, and had clearly defined the type of goods, apart from drugs, that the pharmacist might purchase.

Surgical Instruments

Surgical instruments and medicosurgical equipment were becoming more and more complicated and varied, and the hospital pharmaceutical pro-fession must make up its mind whether to specialise in the surgical stores side of the work, with drugs as a side-line, or vice versa. The basic professional calling of the pharmacist was connected irrevocably with drugs.

The Grosset report had made it plain that surgical stores handling, if continued by the pharmacy, should be secondary. Drugs and drug handling were growing ever more complex and the pharmacist's time could surely be better used in dealing with that

problem. Many drugs were required sterile. The great variety of drugs and their tremendous variation in physical and chemical form, in the effect produced by altering the salt used, or the pH of the solution, or the particle size, or the effect of the container, required a more extensive training of a pharmacist in the theory and practice of sterilisation than that of any other professional group in the hospital service. The pharmacist must be aware of every available method of sterilisation, because, at any time of the day or night, he might be asked to prepare a sterile preparation or combination of preparations that might have only one known sterilisation procedure available. It was therefore almost a criminal waste of training, knowledge and experience not to let the pharmacist participate, at a senior level, in schemes for centralising the sterilisation of instruments, dressings and linen. The sterilisation and distribution of drugs and infusion fluids must, of course, be under his full control. There were also other professional functions, such as administration and management, in which the pharmacist had training and experience, and his

advice and co-operation could be of value in the better administration of the Hospital Service.

The Grosset report, if fully implemented, would accomplish much in supporting the hospital pharmacist, who was genuinely attempting to use his training to improve the quality of patient care. 'Let us not forget' he said that we serve the patient and not the medical profession. He commended the suggested training courses for dispensary assistants.

Criticism

In criticism of the report Mr. Calder objected to the statement that ward stocks should become the responsibility of the hospital pharmacist and that he should 'regularly' review them. 'I don't want to sound facetious, but an examination of a ward cupboard on the fourth of July every ten years is "regularly reviewed."

In Aberdeen a 24-hourly review was favoured. The report had said that to dispense drugs individually for in-patients was wasteful of man-power and time and required considerable documentation. Mr. Calder felt sure that the committee had meant that to dispense individually by a method at that time investigated would be waste-

Another real quarrel was that the Committee had asked for cvidence on the 24-hour service provided. That evidence had been published and showed considerable diversity in the extent and quality of the service, yet there was no comment in the text nor any recommendation. If the pharmacist must have more control over ward stock he would be dodging responsibility if he did not provide a pharmaceutical service when the pharmacy was closed. He also thought the report should have recommended a Regional Pharmacist.

What would be the effect on the profession of all that work and those words? It must be remembered that the first impression a doctor received of the pharmaceutical profession was in hospital. If the pharmacist became a member of the ward team, then the doctor would have a 'drug colleague' or 'pharmaceutical consultant' in hospital, and would expect such a colleague in general practice. If the hospital pharmaceutical service applied quality control on its own manufactured products and some commercially available products, provided non-commercial sterile drugs at short notice, was prepared to train, give responsibility to and use fully a pharmacy technician, then the general-practice pharmacist would be expected to do likewise, and maybe, to give a pharmaceutical service to a quota of the population as the hospital pharmacist was restable. ponsible for a fixed number of beds.

If general-practice pharmacy was not prepared to set up a service concerned completely and only with drugs, then pressure was going to be brought to bear from some outside body to set up such a service, which might well be salaried. The employing authority, the Government, must be prepared to pay for a good and an efficient hospital

pharmaceutical service, and a good and efficient general pharmaceutical service. Like other professionals the pharmacist must aim at commercialising his skills, knowledge and service and not the goods he supplied. By so doing he would be selling something no one else could offer.

Conscience

Mr. J. A. Myers, Edinburgh, emphasised the need for a 24-hour service describing that provided in the Edindescribing that provided in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. No money was allowed for it and "time off in lieu" could be awkward if there was a shortage of staff. What could be done? Mr. CALDER said the service depended on the conscience or sense of duty of individual pharmacists. When Mr. Myers said he felt that the pharmacist should control dressings and pharmacist should control dressings and instruments as he knew a lot of the chemistry and properties of the raw materials and finished items, MR. CAL-DER said that drugs were the first priority. He told Mr. J. N. D. Gray, Stirling, that he used the brand of oxytetracycline for which the Ministry of Health had a current contract unless he could give a good reason for not doing so. The contracts were made in good faith because the tests had been satisfactory, but continuous control was necessary to ensure that the quality was upheld.

Mr. D. C. Mair, Glasgow, pointed out that a quality-control system was available to all pharmacists in general practice in Scotland in the shelf-stock testing scheme incorporated in the

drug-testing scheme.

Dr. J. CHILTON, Glasgow, was pleased to note the interest taken in post-graduate training. If hospitals took pregraduate training. It hospitals took pre-graduate students during vacations they would be providing valuable experi-ence for the students. Mr. CALDER felt that that arrangement filled a gap left by the cessation of pre-graduate training. He would like to see a fund established to allow acceptance of such students as applied for post-graduate training in any year instead of the present annual allowance, which could not be carried forward if not used to the full.

Mr. G. SHEPHERD, Aberdeen, who asked whether Mr. Calder envisaged all post-graduate training being done in hospital, was told that it would depend on the interest of the student: it must

be a free choice.

MR. T. J. BRADLEY, Glasgow, said that the University of Strathclyde was considering the possibility of a postgraduate course in quality control. What type of work was done in Aberdeen? Mr. Calder said he would be pleased to see the hospital quality control of the c trol done by post-graduate students. They tested products made by themselves, containers, and the chemicals used in their preparations.

MISS E. A. MEIKLE, Alexandria, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Calder complimented the Scottish Department on arranging his talk during the week of publication of the Grosset report. She hoped 1966 would be looked back upon as the beginning of a new

era for hospital pharmacy.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 27: One of the results from the Government's decision to impose the regulator has been to increase the excise duty of ETHYL ALCOHOL by 29s. 4d. per proof gall.; the total duty is now 322s. 10d. per proof gall.

Where duty can be partially reclaimed the products should not be greatly affected, but some tinctures must inevitably be adjusted upwards. In CRUDE DRUGS the price of PERU BALSAM per lb. was sixpence easier on the spot and CHERRY BARK one penny.
Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was down ls. per lb. and the Colombian variety came on offer again for shipment at 56s. c.i.f. Most GINGERS continued their easier trend, but East Indian NUTMEGS showed a firmer tendency. The duty-paid price of Chinese Men-THOL advanced sixpence per lb., but Brazilian was unchanged. Reports from Morocco indicate a small Cor-IANDER crop. From the Continent, VALERIAN was being offered at 4s. per lb., c.i.f. Dutch LOBELIA was threepence per lb. lower, while American was down by 1s.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, LIME was firm and scarce. A small crop has coincided with an increased world demand, and prices are fully 5s. per lb. higher than previously. PALMAROSA was 10s. per kilo lower for shipment, while spot came on offer again. Ceylon CITRON-ELL was one penny per lb. easier, but PETINGRAIN advanced by nearly 2s. per lb.

The Common Market Ministers have established marketing rules and price levels for OLIVE OIL.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

Benzocaine.—B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in

1-cwt. lots.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards in sacks. Granular, £56 10s.; crystals, £60; powder, £61; extra fine powder, £62 per ton. Less £1 in paper bags. Commercial from £46 10s. to £53 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £66 16s. 3d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton bût not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 10s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 20s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

Chlorphenesin. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OF ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

DICOPHANE (D.D.T.). — One-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOESTROL. — B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm. DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

Domiphen Bromide. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138. HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE. — Per kilo, 3,418s. 10d.; METHYL BROMIDE, 3,589s. 9d.

10DIDES. — (Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 21s. 6d. (for 50-kilo lots). SODIUM, 28s. 6d. (for 25-kilo lots). Ammonium, 46s. 6d.

lodine.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50 kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb. PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

UREA.—Pharmaccutical grade, £59 15s, per ton in 1-cwt bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s, per ton (4-ton lots).

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 27s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 13s.; shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; PERU: 15s. 6d., spot; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.; Tolu: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BUCHU.—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 30s., spot and 20s. to 20s. 9d., c.i.f. as to position. Prime seed for shipment, 35s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 115s., c.i.f.; quills Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Five O's, 10s. 3d.; firsts, 8s. 3d.; seconds, 7s. 7d.; quillings, 4s. 11d.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 75s., spot, 65s., c.i.f.; peeled, 190s., spot, 165s., c.i.f. African, spot, 230s., shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 265s., shipment, 225s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 245s.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f.

1PECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rıcan, 73s., spot; shipment, 69s., c.i.f. Colombian, shipment, 56s., c.i.f.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. American, 12s. per lb. spot and 11s., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 33s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 38s. 6d. duty paid Brazilian for shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 39s., duty paid.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s. 3d.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 4s. 6d.; 110's, 8s. 11d.; 80's, 10s.; all c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 10½d. lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot nominal; shipment, 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available shipment, 350s. cwt., c.i.f.

Seeds.—(per cwt.). Anise.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., duty paid. Caraway.—Dutch, 160s., spot. Celery.—Indian, 167s. 6d., spot; shipment, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. Coriander.—Rumanian whole seed, 85s.; splits, 75s., both duty paid; shipment, Moroccan new crop, 85s., c.i.f. Cumin.—Spot Cyprian, 300s.; Indian, 295s.; Syrian 290s., in bond. Dill.—Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 92s. 6d., c.i.f. Fennel.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 125s., c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Moroccan, afloat parcel offering at 80s., duty paid. Mustard.—English, 62s. 6d. to 100s., according to quality.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 110s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 78s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot nominally 500s., per cwt.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f. Continental root, 550s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Bois DE Rose.—Brazilian spot, 18s. 6d., per lb.; shipment, nominal.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 280s. to 350s. per lb. CADE.—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb. CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

Cananga.—Spot from 42s. 6d. to 44s. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — 1mported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 950s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s.; shipment, 3s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan nominally 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. in bond; 4s., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 3d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 4d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot. EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 10s. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. is 38s. per lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—From 32s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—For shipment: Spanish, £228-£235 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £240 to £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

Orange.—Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 145s. per kilo, c.i.f. spot nominal.

c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment,
15s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 6d. per lb.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

Sandalwood.—Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 100s., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 26: Prices of MENTHOL have opened higher, the Brazilian is now quoted at \$6, up 15 cents a lb. while the Japanese is nominally \$11 or 25 cents higher. Bois DE Rose edged up 10 cents to \$2.60 a lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," July 13, No. 4585

For turpentine and pine oil, all being for medical, surgical or pharmaceutical purposes; pine oil disinfectants, pesticides, miticides, fungicides, insecticides, insect repellents and toxicants (5)

Device, 850,072, by Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

pharmaceutical substances containing hormones (5)

HORMOTIL, 877,331, by Laboratories for Applied Biology, Ltd., London, N.16.
For pharmaceutical and veterinary prepara-

and substances (5) ALPHAN, 883,641, by Stanton & Staveley, Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being in tablet form for human use (5) SEC-URA, B885,309, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

pharmaceutical preparations for use as tranquillisers, neuroleptics and analgesics (5) FRENACTIL, 886,079, by Janssen Pharmaceutical, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For steroid hormone preparations for gynae-cological use, none being for export to or sale in Zambia (5) RYMONYL, 887,614, by Syntex Corpora-

tion. Panama.

For radio-isotopes and products containing radio-isotopes, all for medical and veterinary use (5)

MEDOTOPES, 888,183, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)
PESCOPROP, 885,627, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For deodorants (5)

AUTOSANA, 889,126, by Esther Kay, London, N.W.4.

London, N.W.4. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

BISOLGRIPP, 889,411, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany. For herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, fungi-cides, and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

RAMROD, 890,020, by Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

For dietetic biscuits (5)
LIMMITS THE MEAL - IN - A - BISCUIT
THAT HELPS YOU SLIM, B854,733, by Cliff Products, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)
BIOBASE, 889,008, by Biorex Laboratories,
Ltd., London, E.C.1. INFACOL, 892,688,
by Merrell-National (Laboratories), Ltd.,

London, W.1.
For emesis basins, clamps for the control of enuresis; administration units (sold complete) for enemas and vaginal irrigation; bags for collecting urine and bile, for flatus evacuation and for ileo bladder drainage; medical feeding tubes, catheters; tubes being parts of medical or surgical apparatus for administering oxygen; stomach tubes, rectal tubes, medical flushing and enema tubes and urinary drainage tubes (10)

Device with words CUTTER RESIFLEX, 883,611, by Cutter Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

For douching appliances and parts (10) SHY, 891,595, by Ex-Lax, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

'Trade Marks Journal,' July 20. No. 4586 For chemical preparations for killing weeds; and herbicides (5)

SINDONE, 885,617, by Amchem Products, 1nc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)
EUTRON, 886,029, by Abbott Laboratories,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

or antifungal antibiotic preparations
FUNGILIN, 887,857, by E. R. Squib
Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex. R. Squibb & For chemical compounds, being benzine derivatives of the glycols for use in pharma-ceutical and medical preparations, oils and fats (animal and vegetable), ointments, emulsions, essential oils, perfumes and cos-

metic preparations (1)
PHENONIP, 885,988, by Nipa Laboratories,
Ltd., Pontypridd, Glam.

For all goods for use in photography (1) EKTAFLO, 892,034, by Kodak, London, W.C.2.

fertilisers (1) and for preparations for killing weeds; insecticides, pesticides and fungicides (5)

MEDIPACK, 876,535-36, by Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts. For toilet creams (not medicated) (3) BRYLCREEM ONE SHOT, 872,535, b

Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For preparations for lightening the colour of

SEEBLONDE, B880,332, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For cosmetic creams (3)

MANUCREAM, 887,214, by Frances May Carnegie Laboratories, S.A., Gilon sur Montreux, Vaud, Switzerland.

For lipsticks (3)
PEPPERMINT ICE, 887,698, by Rimmel,
Ltd., London, W.1.

For veterinary medicinal preparations, but not including pesticides (5)
DAIMETON, 888,706, by Daiichi Seiyaku,

K.K., Tokyo-to, Japan.

For safety razors, and safety razor blades; mechanical sharpeners, hones, and strops for razor blades, none being machines; electric shaving instruments (8)

MAXISHAVE, B882,583, by Matronil, Ltd., Oxhey, Watford, Herts.

For photographic apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments, all for pressure testing and for measuring; scientific apparatus and instruments, all for use in chemical analysis; anodes for cathodic protection; etc.

DOWA, B876,207, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For photographic and cinemategraphic apparatus and instruments, etc. (9)

GAKKEN, 890,727, by Gakken Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.
For scientific and laboratory instruments and

apparatus (9) and for surgical and medical instruments and apparatus (10) CYTU, 883,999-884,000, by Ames Lab-Tek,

Inc., Billerica, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
For disposable hypodermic syringes, hypodermic and serum needles, and mucus ex-

JOHNSON'S 885,976, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. For teats, feeding bottles, baby soothers, valves for feeding bottles and boxes adapted for holding feeding bottles (10) SIM-PLA, B88,776, by Maws Pharmacy

Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts.

or paper towels, paper towelling, etc. (16) HI-DR1, B880,547, by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 13 19-Alkyl-steroids and process for their pro-

duction. Syntex Corporation. 1,040,031.
Dialdehyde polysaccharide derivatives. M derivatives. Miles

Laboratories, Inc. 1,040,036.

Piperazine and homopiperazine
G.D. Searle & Co. 1,040,038. derivatives.

Preparation of tertiary octyl guanidines.
Rohm & Haas Co. 1,040,049.
Catamenial pants. Mense, Inc. 1,040,053
Photographic developing compositions. Ilford. Ltd. 1,040,081.

Device for the analysis of organic com-pounds. LKB-Produkter, A.B. 1,040,084. Process for the production of 1-cycloalkyl-methyl - substituted 1,4 - benzodiazepines. Warner - Lambert Pharmaceutical 1.040.162.

Carbonic acid esters and pesticidal preparations containing them. CIBA, 1,040,164.

Pesticidal alkaloid salts. Tokyo Yuku Kagaku

Kogyo, K.K. 1,040,165.

Penicillins. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,040,166.

Complex hydrazones. G. D. Searle & Co. 1.040.167.

rocess for the preparation of L-(-)- α -methyl - β - (3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-alanine. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.M.B.H. 1,040,169.

41-Bipyridylium quaternary salts. Imperial

Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,040,170.

Dibenzo [a, d] cyclohepta [1, 4] diene derivatives. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,040,174.

Chromenols and their derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,040,175.

Chromanols and their derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,040,176.

3:6-Dioxo-A-nor-B-homo-steroids and process for the 1,040,177. their manufacture. CIBA,

Derivatives propionitrile. Laboratoire

Roger Bellon. 1,040,179.
Substituted phenyl acetic acid amides and compositions containing them. Hassle, compositions containing them. Hassle, Apotekare, Paul Nordstroms Fabriker, A.B. 1,040,180.

Bacterial compositions for the regeneration of the intestinal microflora. Laboratoire d' the intestinal microflora. analyses et de recherches bioligiques Mauvernay-Centre Europeen de Recherches Mauvernay (C.E.R.M.) and Soc. d'Etudes et d'Applications Bio-Chimiques. 1,040,278.

Apparatus for practising and teaching expired air artificial respiration. British Oxygen Co., Ltd., 1,040,308.

Manufacture of 1-cynano - 1,3 - butadiene, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,040,308.

Manufacture of suppositories, Crookes Laboratories, Ltd. 1,040,337.

Process for the manufacture of photographic materials. Gevaert Photoproducten, N.V. 1,040,376.

Organic chelates of zirconium. I Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,040,383. Imperiat

Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,040,383.

Manufacture of photo-sensitive films. Kalle, A.G. 1,040,394.

Process for the preparation of pure aromatic hydrocarbons from crude benzol. Scholven-Chemie, A.G. 1,040,399.

Methods and apparatus for sterilizing and filling liquid containers. Sankey & Sons, Ltd. 1,040,441.

Process for manufacture of polycarbonates.

Ltd. 1,040,441.

Process for manufacture of polycarbonates.

Dow Chemical Co. 1,040,479.

Production of pure preparations of the kallikrein inactivator. Farbenfabriken Bayer,

A.G. 1,040,503. Benzimidazolinyl piperidine and correspond-

ing 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine derivatives.

Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V. 1,039,923.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d, each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 24.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 20. Herbicidal compositions. May & Baker, Ltd. 1.040.541.

Guanidine derivatives and process for pre-paring the same. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,040,542.

Antiseptic detergent composition. Coalite &

Chemical Products, Ltd., and Lankno Chemicals, Ltd. 1,040,543.

Therapeutic compounds and the manufacture thereof. Bergstrom, S. and Sjovall, J. 1,040,545.

Coating composition and process. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,040,549. 2-Substituted 5-nitrofurans. Pharmacia A.B.

1,040,551.

Pesticidal compositions. Shell Internationale Research Maat-Schappij, N.V. 1,040,553.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. from September 1.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.

DRUG METABOLISM and the duration of drug action. Aust. J. Pharm. May, p. S40. STERILE MEDICATIONS. Extemporaneous preparation of. Aust. J. Pharm. May, p. S40.

L-CHLORAMPHENICOL PALMITATE AND STEARATE. Polymorphic forms of in pharmaceutical preparations. Aust. J. Pharm. May, p. S44. TOPICAL antihistaminic applications. Aust. J. Pharm. May, p. S47.

MEDICATION ERRORS made by patients at

home. The effect of instruction and labelling on the number of, Amer. J. hosp. Pharm. June, p. 282.

ANALYSIS. Kinetic methods of, J. pharm.

Sciences, June 1966, p. 541. β-DIETHYL-AMINOETHYL 2, 2-D

2-DIPHENYLPENTA-NOATE. New pharmacologic aspects of. J. pharm. Sciences. June 1966, p. 563.

LONG-ACTING VITAMIN B₁₂ PREPARATION.

Absorption distribution, and elimination of. pharm. Sciences. June 1966, p. 614.

A PROMISING NEW INSECTICIDE. Soap and chem. Specialities. June 1966, p. 80.
AEROSOL PACKAGES. Testing for corrosion in. Soap and chem, Specialties. June 1966 p. 137.

ODOURS. Description of. Essential oil record.

July 1966. p. 434.

The surfactant story. S.P.C. July 1966. p. 547.

β-NAPHTHOL. Isolation of from urine after its application to skin. Nature. July 23, 1966. p. 413.

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID. Haemagglutinating properties of. *Nature*. July 23, p. 421. STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION (TICK PYAEMIA). The

control of in lambs by dipping. Vet. Rec. July 23, p. 101.

ORALLY ADMINISTERED AMPICILLIN. The dist-

ribution of in calves. Vet. Rec. July 23,

CANCER CELLS. Computer detection of Science

August 1966, p. 32. REVERSE OSMOSIS. Science August 1966, p. 38. MYCOPLASMA and disease. Science August

1966, p. 44.

BACTERIAL FILTRATION of small amounts of ophthalmics. Canad. pharm. J. June, 1966,

D. 2. LINOLENIC ACID. Absence of prophylactic effect of in patients with coronary heart-disease. Lancet July 23, p. 187.

WILLS

MR. W. H. ALLKINS, M.P.S., The Laurels, Park Road, Paulton, Bristol, left £10,809 (£10,759 net).

MR. W. M. BLAIK, M.P.S., Lyndhurst, Brodrick, Isle of Arran, left estate in England and Scotland valued at 27,431.

land and Scotland valued at 21,431.

MR. K. M. CHANCE, Rose Hall, Bungay,
Suffolk, life president of British Industrial
Plastics, Ltd., left £12,065 (£11,447 net).

MR. J. DELICATE, M.P.S., 63 Normanby
Road, Ormesby, Yorks, left £5,450 (£5,392

net).

MR. D. EVANS, M.P.S., 60 Hannah Street, Porth, Rhondda, Glam, left ££11,839 (£6,283

MR. E. J. Foot, M.P.S., Witneys, Bannister Green, Felsted, Essex, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1926, left £2,677 (£2,607 net).

Miss R. Garnerr, 28 Bickerton Road, Headington, Oxford, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1908, left £21,179 (£21,051 net).

MR. T. GEOGHEGAN, Rothesay, Sydenham Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Irish Republic, a director and former chairman of Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., Dublin, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued

England and the State at £17,345.

MR. J. W. HAMNETT, M.P.S., 46 Derby Lane, Liverpool, 13, left £2,430 (£2,356 net).

MR. P. C. HARRIS, M.P.S., 47 Tagwell Road, Droitwich, Worcs, left £22,112 (£22,043 net).

MR. H. S. HIBBINS, F.P.S., 21 Denton Road, Eastbourne, a former vice-chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., left £21,142 (£23,900 net).

MR. H. JACKSON, M.P.S., 275 Derby Road, Bramcote, Notts, left £24,588 (£23,970 net).

MR. F. J. JANES, M.P.S., 5 Manor Drive, Aylesbury, Bucks, left £80,382 (£79,978 net).

MR. J. KNIGHT, M.P.S., 45 Wearish Lane,
Westhoughton, Lancs, left £16,167 (£14,332

MR. A. E. LANE, Charmante, Worcester Road, Bransford, Worcs, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1919, left £5,946 (£5,898 net).

MR. H. C. Lee, F.P.S., High Street, Swineshead, Boston, Lincs, left £20,608

MR. P. A. Moore, M.P.S., Holbein House, Beachfield Road, Sandown, Isle of Wight, left £12,439 (£2,317 net).

MR. R. E. NUNN, M.P.S., 25 Wandle Side,

MR. F. R. OGDEN, M.P.S. 265 Featherstall Road North, Oldham, Lancs, left £7,910

(£6,375 net).

MR. H. J. OWEN, M.P.S., The Medical Hall, Cwmfelinfach, Mon, left £7,195 (£4,254

MR. S. H. PAGE, M.P.S., 6 Royal Parade, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, Glos, left £2,959

(£2,875 net).

MR. H. PARSONS, M.P.S., 321 Beverley Road, Anlaby, Yorks, left £12,277 (£11,972

MR. W. POMFRET, M.P.S., 17 Haston Lee Blackburn, Lancs, left £9,837 Avenue.

MR. V. SALT, M.P.S., 3 Broadway Avenue, Cheadle, Ches, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1907, left £21,916 (£21,823

MR. J. E. O. STANDLEY, M.P.S., 3 Bonington Road, Mapperley, Notts, left £1,572 (£1,275 net).

MR. J. E. P. THOMAS, M.P.S., Gorse Villa, Tanywern Lane, Ystalyfera, Glam, left £3,144

(£2,527 net). Mr. J. T MR. J. THORNES, M.P.S. The Bungalow, Zion Street, Gawthorpe, Ossett, Yorks, left £9,130 (£8,977 net).

29,130 (£8,9/1 net).

MR. H. WADE, M.P.S., 7 Roman Gardens, Street Lane, Leeds, left £1,213 (£888 net).

MR. J. WARDLEWORTH, M.P.S., 10 Monk Ings Avenue, Birstall, Leeds, left £3,570 (£3,494 net).

MR. J. W. WIGGLESWORTH, M.P.S., High View, Chorley New Road, Lostock, Bolton, founder worth, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Westhoughton, left £335,130 (£324,625 net).

MR. L. M. WILDE, M.P.S., 93 Outwoods
Drive, Loughborough, Leics, left £21,249

(£21,125 net).

MR. A. W. WILLIAMS, F.P.S., Brean Croft, Hill, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Bleadon

Heft £53,905 (£53,516 net).

MR. R. W. WITCHELL, M.P.S., 39 Forest Road, Worthing, Sussex, left £5,192 (£5,065

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues and Lists

NIPA LABORATORIES, LTD., The Forest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glamorgan. Price list organic intermediates (687 items).

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Quarterly bulletin of technical articles and details of Club competitions to members of Minolta Club of Great Britain.

Nappi-Wite, Ltd., 34 South Molton Street, London, W.1: Nappi-Wite. In southern, London, W.1: Nappi-Wite. In southern, midland and northern editions of "The Baby Book" (presented free to mothers attending many hosp and ante-natal clinics). hospitals, nursing homes

PRESS ADVERTISING

SHULTON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3: Corn Silk and beauty care range.

top-circulation women's magazines October to December.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., East Kilbride, Glasgow: Sunbeam 777 shaver. In Daily Mail; Weekend Telegraph; Observer and Sunday Times colour magazines, Penthouse and Reader's Digest. Commencing mid-Septem-



SHOWING THE NEW MEMBERS IN THE SERIES: New Body Mist preparations featured in wire-frame display stand obtainable from Beecham Toiletry Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, August 7

LEICESTER PHARMACY CRICKET CLUB, Barsby, Leicester, at 2.45 p.m. Match against a Grand hotel X1.

Courses and Conferences

PLASTICS INSTITUTE, 6 Mandeville Place, London, W.1. Conference on reinforced plastics chemical plant, March 1, 1967.

RETAIL BUYERS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIA-TION, Pembroke College, Oxford, September 20-22. Annual conference. Further details from secretary, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, London, E.C.3. During the 1966-67 session courses are being held on statistical methods in science and industry; applied microbiology; industrial law; patents and industrial design protection, and trade marks. Prospectuses from the secretary.

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Programme of particle-size analysis conference, Loughborough University of Technology, September 14-16, has now been settled. Fee for conference: £10. Details from conference secretary, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING TRADE FAIR (MACRO-PACK) and TRADE FAIR FOR MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT, Croeselaan, Utrecht, Holland. April 19-26, 1967.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-CINE FAIR, Olympia, London, W.14, May 15-20, 1967. The Fair is now sponsored by Amateur Photographer and organised by lliffe Exhibitions, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

Prescribers'

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THE usefulness of trimipramine (Surmontil) as an addition to the tricyclic antidepressants is queried in Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin. The author notes that trials suggest the drug may be as potent as imipramine but more effective in anxiety. So far it has not been shown more effective than amitryptiline or combinations of a sedative with another antidepressant. Oxazepam (Serenid) is assessed as being about as active as barbiturates, chlordiazepoxide and diazepam in relieving anxiety symptoms. In situations where those compounds failed to produce results it was unlikely that oxazepam would succeed. A third review deals with Ledermix, a mixture of demethylchlortetracycline and triamcinolone acetonide used in dentistry for capping exposed inflamed tooth pulp. Relief is stated to be usually rapid and pulp vitality to be preserved, as shown by follow-up studies for periods up to six months. More prolonged studies, including histological examination, have shown that the preparation interferes with healing and may lead to necrosis in a high proportion of teeth. It is concluded that the preparation is not a safe substitute for (D. & T.B., July 22). for root treatment

It cannot be too strongly emphasised urges a contributor to *Prescriber's* Journal, that calciferol tablets B.P. and AT.10 should be taken only under strict medical supervision. They are a therapeutic and not a prophylactic preparation. Vitamin D is always potentially dangerous the therapeutic dose is never far from the toxic. The vitamin should rarely be needed for dietary rickets in Britons in their own country and then only in small doses. It the writer's opinion the current British National Formulary does not make it sufficiently clear that some "standard" doses of vitamin D preparations are about 100 times as strong as others. Another contributor points out that calcium supplements should provide 1-3 gm. of calcium daily, whereas the B.N.F., 1963, recommends a daily dose of one to six tablets of calcium gluconate (six tablets yielding only 320 mgm. of calcium); or 1-5 gm. of calcium lactate (maximum 650 mgm.). The smaller doses would be too small, the larger ones adequate given three times daily. Ideal calcium supplement for most patients is cow's milk, with a yield range of 56-381 mgm. per 100 mils and well absorbed calcium if its safety proves as great as claimed, (Mogadon), subject of another article, would be welcome, says the author, as lessening hazards of suicidal attempts with hypnotics. It is too early to guarantee the free-dom of the product from long-term toxic effects. Clinical trials in man have been presented only in relatively inaccessible journals and are mainly

of poor quality. (Prescribers' Journal, June).

No difference in mortality ,re-infarction rate or cardio-vascular episodes could be shown in two comparable groups of Norwegian men with coronary heart disease, one given 10 mils of linseed oil (50 per cent. linolenic acid) daily and the other a similar dose of corn oil (1 per cent. of linolenic acid). No conclusion is drawn about the value of giving oil, as there was no control group receiving no extra oil, the trial having been initiated to determine the effect on platelet adhesiveness of linolenic acid (Lancet, July 23, p. 187).

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.: Private Company, R.O.: Registered Office SPARKFORD CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).
—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, research and analytical chemists, etc. Directors: David G. Gibbons and June E. Gibbons, both of Scarp House,

Northland Gardens, Southampton.
G. T. SUMNER (BUYING), LTD. (P.C.).—
Capital £100, To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordish. R.O.: 11a St. Albans Road, Watford.

THINEX, LTD. (P.C.).-Capital £100. To carry on the business of importers and ex-

carry on the business of importers and exporters and manufacturers and dealers in pharmaceutical goods, etc. Subscribers: E. J. Libby and A. C. Spriggs. R.O.: 278 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
V. W. LEVY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business of a drug store carried on by Esther Levy at Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, as Victor W. Levy, etc. Subscribers: Esther Levy and Brian J. Levy. R.O.: 35 Roman Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the

					West									
Period—August 7-13	-	T		Ф	× ×		east			ırd		ian	_	si Is
PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel
The television information given	n last we	ek's issue	of The C	CHEMIST A	ND DRUG	GGIST refe	rred to th	ne period	July 31 to	August	6 (Correc	tion)		
4711 eau de Cologne	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3 /45	2/30	_			_	
Askit powders and tablets				7/49							3 /21	2/14		
Alka Seltzer	5/200	5/200	5/200	5 / 200	8/300	5/200	8/300	5/200	5/200	5/200	5 /200	5/200	5 /200	5/200
Bathjoys	_	2/60	_		_	2/60	_		_	_	_	_	_	_
Centrin								4/120					_	
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1 /30	1 /30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1 /30	1/30	_	1 /30
Dettol		2/90	1 /45	2/90	2/90	1/45	2/90	1 /45	2/90	2 /90	2/90	2/90	7	2 /90
Disprin	1/15	1/15		1/15	1/15		2 / 30	3 /45	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	-	1/15
Entero-Vioform	2/60	_				3 / 67		_	_	_	_	_	_	
Erasmic Superfoam	6/42		5/35	4/28		4 /28	4 /28	_	_	_	_		-	_
Eucryl smokers' tooth powder	2/30	2 / 30	2/30	2/30	_	2/30	2/30	_					_	_
Euthymol toothpaste	_	_	1/30	-		1/30	_	_	1 /30	1/30	2/60	1 /40	_	_
Haze	3 /45	2/30	4/120	2/30	1/15	1/15	2 / 30	2/30	2/30	3 /45	2/30		_	2/30
Imperial Leather	2/60	3 /90	7/210	4/120	3 /90	2 /60	4/120	3 /90	3 /90	3 /90	3 /90	4/120	_	_
Ingram shaving cream	1/30	1 /30	1/30		—		_		_					_
Loxene shampoo	3 /90	2/60	1/30	3 /90	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2 /60	
Maybelline eye cosmetics	_	_				2/60	_	_	_				_	_
Moorland indigestion tablets		1/45		_	_	_		_	1 /45	_		_	_	-
Mum Rollette	2/37	2/14	3 /67	2/37	3 /67	3 /44	2 /60	2/37	3 /67	2/37	2/37	2/60	_	_
Nair	2 / 30	2 / 30	2 / 30	2 /60	2 / 30	2 / 30	2 /60	2/30	2 /60	2 / 30	2 /60		_	2 /30
Nivea	_	_	_			2/30	2/60	_		-			_	_
Poli-Grip	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	_		1/30	_	1 /30	1/30	1/30	_	1/30
Rinstead pastilles	_	_		_		2/30	_	_		_		_	_	2/60
San 1za1 bleach		_	_	_		3/30		_	_		_	_	_	_
Signal tooth-paste	2/90	4/180	3/135	4 / 180	3/135	3 /135	4/180	3/135	5/225	2/90	5/225	2 /90	_	3/135
SR tooth-paste	2/60	3 /90	4/120	2 /60	4 /120	5 /150	2/60	2/60	2 /60	2 /60	3 /90	3 /90	_	2/60
Steradent	3 /90	4/120	4/120	3 /90	3 /90	2 /60	2 /60	3 /90	3 / 90	1/30	1/30	3/90	_	4/120
Stera-fix	_	_	2 / 30	_	1/15	_	1/15	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Sure deodorant	6/180	3 /90	4/120	4/120	6/180	3 /90	4/120	3 /90	4/120	3 /90	4/120	3 /90		3/90
Vitalis	1 /7	2/52	2/90	2/52	_	2/90	2/90	2/52	2/52	1 /45	1 /45	_	_	_
Vitapointe hairspray	3 /90	3 /90	2 /60	2/60	1 /30	3 /90	2/60	1 /30	2/60	2 /60	2/60	1/30		1/30
Vitapointe shampoo	3 /90	1/30	3 /90	2/60	4/120	3 /90	3 /90	3 /90	4/120	2/60	1 /30	3 /90	_	2 /60
Wright's coal tar soap	1 /15	1/15	1/15	_	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	_	_		_	_	- 1
Zal disinfectant	2/30	2/30	2 /30	2/30	2 / 30	2 / 30	3 / 30	2/30	3/30	2/30	1/30	2/30	_	